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Navy Seizes 3 War Plants; British Ask Shackling Stop; Workers Urge New Quincy

The World's Day—October 13, 1942

Washington: Bribery Charged in Plant Seizures

The Navy seized control of the plant of Triumph Explosives, Inc., at Elkton, Md., and two subsidiaries at Milford, Del., as the White House disclosed that the F. B. I. had arrested a plant vice-president and an Army inspector and a Navy inspector charged with accepting bribes in the guise of "service fees." More than $1,000,000 "in management 'irregularities' may be involved."

Defying cotton-bloc Senators, the nation's rubber czar, William M. Jeffers, asserted in his first appearance at a Congressional hearing that he didn't "intend to be influenced by anybody, anywhere, anytime." The issue arose over his intention to give support to the Army's findings that rayon was better than cotton as fabric in heavy-duty tires. [Financial Page.]

Registration for gasoline rationing will begin Nov. 9 in all parts of the country except the already-rationed east. The Office of Price Administration added that while car owners in the East need not reregister, they must, like the rest of the country, provide additional information concerning the tires they own.

In Europe: Nazis Asked to Stop Shackling

Prime Minister Churchill announced in the House of Commons that Germany had been asked, through Switzerland, to rescind its action in shackling British and Canadian prisoners, in which case Britain would cancel its own reprisal measures. [Page 7.]

A German ultimatum to France was reported by the British Radio to have demanded that France deliver 150,000 workers to German factories by Oct. 15 or have the workers requisitioned and deported by the Nazi officials.

Germany has refused to pay compensation to French workers who are injured as a result of British air raids on German war plants, the British Radio reported, adding that the Germans have stated that French taxpayers must pay for the injuries.

Seventeen spies, including 15 Frenchmen and two foreigners, were reported in Swiss dispatches to have been arrested at Marseille, France. An earlier Berlin radiocast alleged that the 17 were British secret service agents.

Nazi commander in Denmark, Infantry General Lüdke has been recalled by Berlin and is to be replaced by General von Hanneken, it was reported by the German Radio, which added that General von Hanneken had been serving as Undersecretary of State in the Reich Ministry for Economic Affairs.

Adviser to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador at Washington, is the post given to Sir George Bailey Sansom, who held diplomatic and consular assignments in Japan for more than 30 years. Sir George was visiting professor at Columbia University in New York in 1935.

A new Croat Government was reported by the Soviet news agency Tass to have been formed under former Premier Ante Pavelitch, following resignation of the old government. A recent visit by Pavelitch to Hitler's headquarters was interpreted by Tass as indication that Germany no longer intends to allow Italy's predominance in Croatia.

Hitler has demanded that Chief of Government Pierre Laval completely suppress the anti-German movement in France by the end of 1942 or yield all France to German rule, it was reported in a Tass, Soviet news dispatch from Geneva.

New England: Ship Workers Urge New Quincy

Employees of the Bethlehem Shipyard at Fore River, Mass., urged Secretary Knox to name one of the cruisers they are building for the sunken Quincy. [Page 2.]

High School boys and girls throughout the United States will be taught aeronautical education by Civil Air Patrol instructors. [Page 5.]

The Army began a series of tests of Boston's civilian defense system which will last several weeks. [Page 2]

Russia's Allies: Exchange of Envoys Arranged

Soviet Russia and Australia have established diplomatic relations and an exchange of ministers has been arranged, it was announced by Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert W. Evatt.

Russia's first Minister to Canada, Fyodor Guseff, arrived in Ottawa to assume his post, and was met at the railway station by a Canadian delegation headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

National: Navy Threat Ends Ohio Steel Strike

A. F. of L. strikers at the Steel Improvement & Forge Company in Cleveland agreed to return to work after the Navy recommended that the War Labor Board bar the men from further war jobs.

Although served with a strongly-worded return-to-work order from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, striking employees of the Western Cartridge Company at Alton, Ill., remained away from their work for the fourth day.

Renamed the U.S.S. Lafayette, the one-luxurious liner Normandie will be salvaged successfully to carry American troops, according to Capt. William A. Sullivan, assigned by the Navy to right the 83,423-ton vessel which has been lying half-submerged beside a New York pier since fired last Feb. 9.

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at the Vatican, on returning by clipper to New York, said his report to the President would be made "later this week."

To study the possibility of establishing a complete aluminum industry in Brazil, a mission of three United States experts has been dispatched by the Reynolds Metal Company.

Two U. S. destroyers, the Philip an dthe Renshaw, were launched at the shipyard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J.

Americas: Rios Postpones Trip to Argentina

President Rios of Chile has postponed the visit he had planned to make to Argentina in connection with his new-deferred trip to the United States. He has so informed President Castillo of Argentina.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The President On The World We Want

"It is useless to win a war," said President Roosevelt in his radio address last night, "unless it stays won . . . .

"We are united in seeking the kind of victory that will guarantee that our grandchildren can grow, and, under God, may live their lives free from the constant threat of invasion, destruction, slavery, and violent death."

The planning of this world now is a stubborn task of supreme importance. To assist in the planning, this newspaper is currently offering a series of articles by distinguished international statesmen and about their works. Article 11 appears today on the first page of the second section.

President Says He Is Working On N.E. Oil Aid

Roosevelt looks to speed up of pipe line across Florida for completion this year.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—President Roosevelt today assured both Republican and Democratic officials of New England that he is devoting time and attention to getting fuel oil to New England this winter.

Troubled by political opponents promising plenty of oil for everybody, six New England Governors today called on the President and on Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes to ask that New England be given its fair share of fuel oil this winter.

At the White House, the Governors found themselves preceded by two New Deal spokesmen, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, who had already given out a statement from the President that everything possible would be done to ease the New England fuel-oil crisis consistent with the necessities of winning the war.

Representative Casey is Democratic candidate for Senator in Massachusetts. The fact that the President saw Mr. McCormack and Mr. Casey was interpreted here as an attempt to make amends for a petroleum letter the President recently wrote to Mr. Casey's opponent, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. The Lodge letter was widely publicized.

Mr. McCormack took pains as he came out of the President's office to note that Mr. Roosevelt had said he was especially glad to see Mr. Casey.

"He didn't call you, Senator, did he?" inquired a newspaperman.

The two Massachusetts Representatives reported that the President has conferred with Federal Loan Chairman Jesse Jones, Office of Defense Transportation Administrator Joseph Eastman, and Petroleum Administrator Haroid L. Ickes regarding a speed up in the completion of the Florida pipe line to ease the New England situation. The President, they said, hoped to move the completion date up from January to December.

They stressed the President's insistence that the weather line be taken into consideration in moving oil, with the first attention given to cold places such as New England. Mr. MacCormack said they had asked the President to give special attention to building up fuel-oil reserves in New England and had requested diversion of at least 6,000 more tank cars to New England. They were told to take the latter request up with Mr. Ickes.

"The President assured us that everything possible will be done by him consistent with the necessities of winning the war to see

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Agricultural Leaders Confer On Farmers' Need of Labor

If production of milk, potatoes, and other New England foodstuffs is to be kept from slumping at a time when most needed, farm labor must be preserved for the farms. This emergency need of the farming of the region was brought here today to a conference of agricultural leaders of New England. The session was regarded by its sponsors as the most important of the kind ever held in this section.

State commissioners of agriculture, deans of state agricultural colleges, state directors of agricultural extension work, and vocational farm leaders were invited to get together here with the directors of the Agricultural Council of New England.

The conference was designed to begin the making of plans for the benefit of agriculture in the present crisis and the post war period.

"I feel the most important issue confronting the agriculture of New England is the farm labor shortage and I hope something constructive can be done for relief." E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont, told the gathering.

Shortage Acute

"The shortage in Vermont is very, very acute. There are too many cases of farm auction sales and of farms being discontinued because of farmers being unable to get help.

"That is going to shorten the milk supply. This is already beginning to be felt, and we feel if the shortage continues, its effect on milk production is going greatly to increase. Vermont is by far the biggest source of milk supply in New England.

"A great migration of farm labor is going to the industrial plants of southern New England. They pay wages two or three times what farmers can afford to pay.

"This summer too many farm boys were inducted into the military service. We have contacted Selective Service officials and have been favorably received, but they are up against the fact that when a quota is called for, it is up to them to deliver.

"In an agricultural State it is almost impossible not to take farm boys. I feel the situation has already reached the saturation point where you can't take any more farm boys without slowing up production of fluid milk and dairy products. There is no question about it. We are just as sure of this as we can be."

Maine's Problem, Too

D. P. Corbett, Chief of the Division of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture of Maine, likewise told the conference that Maine's biggest agricultural problem was the farm-labor situation.

"It is getting to be almost impossible," he said. "Unless some provision is made to keep these key laborers on the farm, there is going to be a big reduction in production. Practically the whole potato crop in Maine was harvested by women and children this year. There should be some definite control of farm labor so that they can't walk out."

Dean M. H. Campbell of the School of Agriculture of Rhode Island State College pointed out the possibility of formulating a program for the movement of migratory labor in New England to bring it to the right place at the right time.

"I think we should by all means enter into an active program of production of agricultural products," he said, "to get just as large a crop as can be obtained, because it is going to be needed."

Congress Asked to Draft Youth at 18; American Ship Sunk Off West Coast; U. S. Termed Invincible in Solomons

President pledges new Allied drives — Sees force against Axis in the ascendancy.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Acting swiftly to implement President Roosevelt's latest war report to the nation, in which he significantly affirmed that American, British, Russian and Chinese military leaders are agreed on second-front plans, the War Department today asked Congress for the immediate enactment of legislation lowering the draft age from 20 to 18 years.

This was one of the President's specific and urgent recommendations, and accordingly Secretary Henry L. Stimson advised the Senate and House Committees that he was eager for speedy approval of the draft law amendment already introduced in Congress by Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, coauthor of the original Selective Service Act.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director; and Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, strongly supported Mr. Stimson's appeal for prompt action.

The War Department's recommendations, approved by Secretary Stimson two weeks ago, were delivered to the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees in the form of a report on which bills have been introduced in both Houses to reduce the draft age.

Prompt Hearing Due

The present plan is for the Senate to open hearings on the measure as soon as it reconvenes after its current two-week informal recess and its passage within the next few weeks is indicated.

Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast was a war round-up on both the military and domestic fronts and it cited four concrete reasons why the Allies are winning the war.

Strategic second-front decisions, the President declared, have been made by the military chiefs of the United Nations—they have been dictated neither by himself nor by "typewriter strategists"—and they embrace "new offensives against Germany and Japan" in order to divert enemy forces from both Russia and China.

Beyond this careful but categorical statement Mr. Roosevelt naturally refused to go. How these offensives are to be launched, and when and where will not be broadcast to the Axis forces. They will know only when "the total strength of the United Nations hits them," he added tauntingly.

Apart from his discussion of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

By a Staff Artist

Battle in Which Cruisers Were Lost

Map shows position of the United States heavy cruisers Quincy, Astoria and Vincennes and the Australian cruiser Canberra in the battle of Aug. 8-9 in the Solomons. Broken line shows how the Japanese fleet engaged the United Nations screening fleet, containing the Canberra, and then moved northward to attack the three United States cruisers.

Allied Drive in New Guinea Encounters Japanese Patrols

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, just returned to Australia from his trip to the battlefields in the New Guinea jungle, explains the significance of the latest advance of General MacArthur's men into the fastnesses of the Owen Stanley range.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE, IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 13—Today's communiqué from General MacArthur's headquarters state that active skirmishing is taking place north of Myola Lakes in the Owen Stanley Mountains in New Guinea.

This is the first mention of any opposition to the Australian advance since the Japanese were forced from their defensive positions at Ioribaiwa on Sept. 29.

It looks as if the third stage in the Allied counteroffensive over the mountains had been reached.

The first stage was rapid pursuit of the enemy, who had made a fast getaway. This brought the Allied force to Efogi in double-quick time.

Second Stage of Advance

At this point, where the track divides, one branch going via Kagi and the other by Myola Lakes to join up again in the northern end of the gap, the Allies were faced with the second stage in their advance. Myola Lakes should not be confused with the village of Myola which lies on the northeastern slopes of the range.

For eight days the patrols have been cautiously feeling their way down these two tracks until finally they have come across Japanese resistance behind Myola Lakes, approaching Templeton Crossing which is the beginning of a steep down gradient that falls 5,000 feet in 12 hours' marching.

Supply Problem Faced

Slowing up of the pursuit, which has marked the second stage from Efogi, was expected. This was the point at which the supply problem began seriously to catch up with and overtake the human desire to press on and come to grips with the retreating enemy. It was also the point from which, somewhere in the near future, the Japanese might be expected to make a stand. Here the Allied advantage in supply lines over the Japanese has been written off and at Efogi the position has become one of equilibrium. From thence on the advantages become progressively in favor of the enemy.

The third stage which was entered upon yesterday, with skirmishing in the gap area, will have decisive results on the outcome of the New Guinea campaign.

As things stand today General MacArthur's men are in a much stronger position than they were six weeks ago when they looked down on Kokoda and the Japanese began their push that sent the Allies back almost onto the perimeter of the defenses of Port Moresby.

Allies in Better Position

Since then the Allies have learned a lot. Their leaders have visited the battlefront and seen for themselves the problems that face them. All shoulders have been put to the wheel to overcome supply difficulties.

At the same time the Japanese have suffered considerable wear and tear in manpower and supplies. Although they have undoubtedly been able to reinforce and replenish, it has had to be done furtively and wastefully under the vigilant watch of the Allied air force.

The Japanese are in fact in nothing like as good shape as they were at the end of last month. The shape of the Allied forces on the other hand is much better.

But this doesn't mean that everything is over but the shouting. If the Japanese have decided to stand and not to write off completely the whole of the Buna episode there

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Admiral McCain reports American superiority in men and material means Japan's defeat.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The Americans will hold their positions in the Solomon Islands and are very seriously denting Japanese air power, one of the top officers in the Southwestern Pacific campaign stated today.

Rear Admiral John S. McCain, who was in charge of the United States Navy Air Scouting and Striking Force in the Solomon Area until Sept. 20, reported that the Americans had shown "a sufficient superiority in material and men to justify the assertion that we can hold the place."

Appearing at a press conference given by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral McCain, now in charge of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, said that there was evidence that Japanese air strength in the Solomons was declining. He said that there were two reasons for this belief:

Using Outmoded Planes

1. The Japanese are now using old-fashioned biplane seaplanes, which "would never have been used there unless they were entirely regardless of human life or were running short of equipment." Biplanes are generally considered as a cumbersome and outmoded type of airplane.

2. The Zero Fighters and Mitsubishi 97 bombers give evidence of being brand new and of having been rushed to the Solomons directly from the factory. Admiral McCain said that a close examination of a Zero and a Mitsubishi 97 which had been shot down on the American Airfield on Guadalcanal Island showed that the rivets on the wings were not rusted, the lacquer was uncracked and looked as if it had been put on the night before, and the rubber, which deteriorates very rapidly in the tropics, was in perfect condition.

Admiral McCain said that these facts indicated that the Japanese were running short of planes, but that "I wouldn't count on that if I were there."

Heavy Toll of Japanese Planes

The Admiral also revealed that in the period between Aug. 21 and Sept. 17 the Americans destroyed 133 Japanese planes in the Guadalcanal Area and lost but 25. Of the Japanese planes 58 were land-based zero fighters, four were pontoon-equipped Zeros, 59 were two-engine Mitsubishi 97 bombers, 10 were biplane seaplanes, one was a four-engine flying boat and one was a Focke Wolfe. The Admiral did not know whether the Focke Wolfe had been made in Germany or Japan, but said that it was the second of this type known to be in action with the Japanese.

Up to the day he left the Southwest Pacific, the Admiral stated that the aerial fighting had been done by Navy and Marine Corps carrier-based planes and by 18 of the Army's P-40 fighters which had been got to Guadalcaral. He also revealed that his headquarters had been at Espiritu Santo in

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U. S. Marines extend hold on Guadalcanal; No enemy opposition in Northern Area.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The sinking of an American vessel by torpedo off the West Coast of the United States has raised new problems of defense in an area which had not hitherto been affected by Japanese attacks.

The reports came simultaneously with a communiqué stating that United States Marines have extended their hold westward on the north coast of Guadalcanal Island in the Solomons. In doing so they downed 15 Japanese planes and damaged two light cruisers.

This Navy announcement appears to furnish an answer to questions that have been giving some concern to observers of strategy in the Pacific. Can reinforcements go to the Marines so that they can extend their gains on Guadalcanal or must the landing party be gradually forced out of its small beach sector and airfield by the constantly reinforced Japanese?

The answer comes not only from the naval communiqué, but also from Rear Admiral John S. McCain, who, fresh from his command in the Solomons, told Washington that the American force has a sufficient superiority to hold the place and that there is evidence of the Japanese being seriously short of planes.

Further evidence of Japanese plane shortage also came from The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in the Southern Pacific, who reported that Navy planes attacking Japanese shipping in the Northern Solomon islands found no Japanese opposition. All the Japanese planes were concentrated on the defense of Rabaul, their large base on New Britain, which was being subjected to raid by Flying Fortresses.

These signs of growing United Nations power, which is further exemplified in the establishment of fresh bases in the New Hebrides, Fiji and New Caledonia Islands, considerably offset yesterday's announcement of the loss of the Quincy, Vincennes, Astoria, and Canberra.

The fate of the three 10,000-ton American heavy cruisers and the Australian cruiser was sealed in the fighting of Aug. 8-9 for the landing on Guadalcanal. It was a heavy price to pay, but well worth it if Guadalcanal can be held. Moreover, the effective disposition of the forces for that vital landing increases confidence in the seamanship of the American command: Admiral R. L. Ghormley, by the skillful placing of screening forces, diverted the Japanese squadron so that it sheered off to the north without ever coming within range of the landing Marines.

While the United Nations air supremacy is being felt in the Pacific, the much-bombed island of Malta again comes into the news with a fine record of airmanship. Heavy Axis attacks, evidently designed to keep Malta's pursuit planes away from convoys to General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's force in Egypt, sustained losses of 24 planes downed yesterday and 39 in the past 48 hours, approximately 50 were seriously damaged. Although the convoy was the main consideration, the Germans are in no position to sustain heavy losses in the air.

Meanwhile in Russia, the forces ranged against each other in Stalingrad, clad in heavy coats as the piercing winds of autumn swept over the Volga, heralding winter, have not changed positions. The presence of Italian troops and tanks in this sector would suggest that the Germans have withdrawn their crack divisions. Indeed Moscow asserted that where divisions once fought, there are now only regiments.

Lost in Solomons Invasion

Associated Press

U. S. S. Quincy Guarded Troop Landings

This was one of the three American cruisers reported lost in the engagement in the Solomons on Aug. 9. News of the sinkings was delayed by the Navy Department for military reasons. The other cruisers sunk by the Japanese were the Astoria and the Vincennes. The Quincy was commissioned in 1936.

[New cruiser Quincy proposed: Page 2.]

Guadalcanal:

American Marines Gain by Offensive

The United States Navy announced today that United States Marines had succeeded in enlarging their positions westward on the north shore of Guadalcanal Island in the Solomon Islands during two days of offensive fighting in which the Japanese had many casualties."

Announcement also was made of destruction of 15 Japanese planes, damage to two enemy light cruisers

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Mighty Chains of Steel Forged at Boston Navy Yard for Great Ships of War

Wide World

Scenes at Forge Shop Where Workers Are Busy Turning Out All Sizes of Chains for the United States Navy

Long bars of steel are cut to length, sent through numerous high-temperature furnaces to be heated red hot, then passed through one machine after another, in which the bars are bent and shaped and pressed into links to form a chain of any desired length. In terrific heat, night and day, workers toil so that ships of the fleet will be supplied with anchor chains. Left to right: 1. A workman holds a length of steel bar soon to be shaped into a section of link chain. 2. A bar of red-hot steel is bent into the shape of one section of a large link chain. 3. Under a huge steamhammer links are forced together to make a chain. The sections being joined are red hot. 4. Each link is carefully inspected before it leaves, for the Navy knows a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

Fore River Workers in Plea To Name New Cruiser Quincy

The Navy's report today of the loss of the heavy cruisers Quincy, Vincennes, and Astoria during the battle of the Solomons, stirred workers at the Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company to dispatch a telegram immediately to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, asking that one of the cruisers now under construction at the Yard be named the Quincy.

The telegram, copies of which went to Senators David I. Walsh, (D.), and Henry C. Lodge, Jr., (R.), and Representative John W. McCormack, (D.), and Richard B. Wigglesworth, (R.), read as follows:

To the Hon. Frank Knox,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

The workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Fore River Yard, Quincy, Mass., are deeply hurt over the losses of the cruisers Quincy, Vincennes, and Astoria.

The historic city of Quincy, where two of our great Presidents were born, and where the Fore River Yard is located, that built the Quincy and the Vincennes, must always have a cruiser Quincy.

We workers, therefore, urgently request that one of the cruisers now under construction here be named Quincy. This, we are positive, will add great impetus to our production drive for ships.

Respectfully yours
(Sgd.) William H. Norton,
President
Independent Union of Fore River Workers.
William G. McDermott,
Chairman
War Production Board,
Fore River.

The three cruisers just reported lost on Aug. 9 were all of the Minneapolis heavy-cruiser class, of which the United States had seven. The keel of the Quincy was laid down at the Fore River Yards on Nov. 15, 1933, and it was finished on June 9, 1936. The Vincennes, also launched at Fore River, was begun on Jan. 2, 1934, and was finished on Feb. 24, 1937. The keel of the Astoria was laid at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on the West Coast on Sept. 1, 1930, and the cruiser was completed on June 6, 1934.

The Quincy sunk in action had a displacement of 9,375 tons, and an over-all length of 588 feet. It carried nine eight-inch guns, eight five-inch antiaircraft guns, two two-pounders, and 10 smaller guns. It was also equipped with two catapults for aircraft, and was capable of 32.7 knots.

Launching of the Quincy took place at Fore River on June 19, 1935, the vessel being sponsored by Mrs. Catherine Adams Morgan, daughter of Charles Francis Adams. The ceremonies formed part of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Adams, Quincy-born second President of the United States, and opened a long series of festivities and pageants.

Workers at the Fore River Yard recalled today that the Quincy was built on the same ways which were used for the Lexington, and that so far this year two heavy cruisers have been launched at the Yard, the Baltimore and the Boston. Cruisers now under construction at the Quincy plant are of a heavier type than either the sunken Quincy, Vincennes, or Astoria, but there is nothing to prevent one of them being named Quincy, if Secretary Knox accedes to the request of the Fore River workers.

Postmastership Of Boston Open For Applicants

Applications for the Postmastership at Boston—a $10,000-a-year job open to women as well as men—will be received until the close of business Oct. 27 by the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., according to word received from the Boston office of the Commission yesterday.

The applications will be considered on the basis of 80 per cent business or professional experience, qualifications, and suitability and 20 per cent education. An exacting investigation is expected to be made by Washington authorities of each applicant. Claims for veterans' preference and certificates of physical fitness must be filed with the application. Applicants must be between the ages of 30 and 63.

Thomas A. Gleavy, acting postmaster for some time, is to retire from acting service on Nov. 30. Several have been mentioned as possible appointees by the President from names submitted by the Civil Service and confirmation by the Senate. These names include Representatives Thomas A. Flaherty, (D) of Charlestown, whose seat is expected to be taken by former Gov. James M. Curley; Patrick J. Connolly, Acting Assistant Postmaster, and others. The last postmaster in the Boston postal district was the late Peter F. Tague.

Rush Is Renewed For Joining Navy

Both the Navy and Marine Corps recruiting offices in the Federal Building, Boston, reported today a new rush of applicants for enlistment following President Roosevelt's speech by radio last night which urged the lowering of the draft age to 18 years, and the sinking of three American cruisers.

About 100 youths between 17 and 19 years of age appeared at the Marine Corps recruiting office today. Major Harry W. Bacon, in charge of the office, said such youths could be accepted with the consent of their parents. Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., in charge of the Navy Recruiting office, urged youths to take advantage of the time element and "choose the Navy while they can."

Palm Nut Exports

Ecuador is restricting the exports of the royal palm nut. Exports are permissible only after 25 per cent of the volume to be exported is deposited with Government representaitves in the port of exportation to be paid for at maximum current prices.

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President Says He Is Working On Oil to N. E.

Continued from Page 1

that New England receives as much relief as possible," Representative MacCormack declared.

Meanwhile, the six Governors, accompanied by a delegation of congressmen from Capitol Hill, had been diverted to Mr. Ickes' office before seeing the President. They left with him a petition asking for a definite statement as to what proportion of its normal oil New England will be entitled to this winter.

The Governors' figures showed that at the present time New England is short about 102,000 barrels a day. New England States, they said, have storage reserves equal to only 14 per cent of their needs, while other Eastern states have as much as 23 per cent.

Remedies they suggested included wider conversion of industrial oil burners to coal, immediate use of idle barge equipment, and further tank car diversion.

The Governors who came to Washington were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut, Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, Gov. Robert O. Wood of New Hampshire, and Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont.

Governor Hurley said he blamed the New England fuel controversy chiefly on politicians, who were causing officials embarrassment by promising adequate heat for everybody, and on fuel oil salesmen, who have told householders it was not necessary to convert to coal.

Rubin Substitute Will Be Named

A substitute to succeed Representative Albert Rubin (D) of Fall River, who has just passed on, as a Democratic nominee from the 11th Bristol District, will be named tomorrow night at a meeting of the Democratic Ward Committees of Wards 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Fall River.

Meanwhile, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, ordered holding up of the printing of ballots for the 11th Bristol District until the name of the substitute is officially filed.

Timilty for Firm Policing; Would Hold Experienced Men

Emphasizing that a nation cannot effectively wage war abroad if ltwlessness and disorder are rampant on the home front, Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Commissioner of Police, urged members of the New England Chiefs of Police Association, meeting at Nashua, N. H., today, to staff their forces with vigorous, aggressive, and experienced men who are able to cope with the menace of air raids, sabottge, and espionage.

"For some time," he said, "eligible members of police forces have been drafted for military service. The inroads that have been made upon the personnel of the Boston Police Department have become so extensive," he added, "that we must prevent its depletion to a point that threatens our ability to render experienced police service to our citizens.

"The blows of the enemy in total war are frequently aimed at life and property far from the battle lines. I feel that the maintenance of law and order at home is one of the chief functions of government in wartime. This responsibility is vested primarily in the police forces of the country."

Commissioner Timilty added that early in the war it was determined that the Boston Police Department would make no application for deferment from military service of any of its members who might be called to the colors. "Since that time, we have lost many officers through voluntary enlistment and induction into the armed forces," he said.

But, he continued, "if all able-bodied men of draft age are to be taken from police departments for the armed forces, then we shall be forced to replace them with over-age men or men with physical handicaps from the civilian ranks.

"This will impair our efficiency. While I fully appreciate the effects of total war upon all branches of society, nevertheless," he declared, "I feel that policemen of at least three years' experience should be given a deferred classification for the present, at least."

Simplicity and Smartness Mark New Designs in Dresses

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fashions from now on, will be built on a sound and simple basis, in the opinion of Florence Reichman, distinguished millinery designer. And she is showing not only hats but dresses as well which illustrate how smart and flattering such fashions can be. Dress designing, if a new field for Mrs. Reichman, is certainly not a different one so far as its requirements are concerned; for in both, the important thing is to enhance the charm of the women who wear the models.

Mrs. Reichman and her daughter Rejean are in Boston today and tomorrow, showing at E. T. Slattery's a collection of dresses and corresponding hats that touch the whole range of colors and are marked by their simplicity of line, attention to detail and artistic and restrained use of trimming.

Mother and daughter might well have passed for fashion models themselves as they greeted visitors viewing the collection. Mrs. Reichman wore a cherry wool with self fringe around the bottom of the regulation L-85 jacket, the length of which, she says, is not a problem to the average figure. It has been carefully worked out to conform to the requirements of the average woman.

Postilion Type

Her hat of matching wool was a postilion type, high crowned, and trimmed with fringe. This type she recommends for a woman who is short-waisted.

Miss Reichman's shirtwaist dress was of plum-colored wool-finished crepe and her hat an undulating beret of matching felt. Miss Reichman always wears a shirtwaist type dress, her mother explained, even for evening, as she has decided this design best suits her.

It will be good news to those who have looked regretfully on the diminishing length of skirts for evening wear, that Mrs. Reichman believes long ones are not doomed to disappear. Women, countless numbers of whom now find themselves in wartime civilian uniforms during the day, welcome the opportunity to step out of them into distinctly feminine clothes after work hours. Long dinner dresses of the simplest kind will become more and more popular for home dining, she says, and dressier clothes for other occasions will be the rule.

Although fashions will get rid of much of the chi-chi of former seasons, says Mrs Reichman, they will not be severely simple but more feminine than in many years. There is a definite swing away from the all-day tweed, she says. The one-piece and two-piece dress will have increasing importance.

No Ensembles

Unable, because of Government restrictions to sell ensembles, stores find themselves left with a coat or jacket which belonged to a dress or suit a customer has bought, and which goes with nothing else. Therefore they are not stocking up on such garments. This leaves the working out of the costume to the customer. If she is wise, says Mrs. Reichman, she will not spend all her budget on either dress or hat but divide it between them.

"And my hats are still more expensive than my dresses," she added. "Unlike many designers, it is a matter of satisfaction to me that many of my customers pride themselves on being able to wear their hats for two seasons."

Mrs. Reichman designs the hat to suit the wearer's face and also her figure instead of merely to set a new style. Height, width of shoulders and general build must be taken into consideration, she says. "I always want to see a woman stand so as to get the whole effect of her hat," she explained.

Millinery and Dress Designer

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Florence Reichman (right) and Daughter

They are at E. T. Slattery's in Boston today and tomorrow with a collection of dresses and corresponding hats.

Fish Demand And Prices Up As Catch Drops

With meat scarcity turning more public attention to fresh fish and other seafood, the price of fresh fish is rising steadily and receipts diminishing.

This was disclosed today by analysis of the monthly summary of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Boston Market News Service, just issued. Contributing to the situation, point out fishermen, is the requisitioning of nearly half of the fleet of trawlers by the Government for war work.

Landings of fresh fish in September totaled 14,398,818 pounds, a drop of more than 2,000,000 pounds from the August total of 16,779,177 pounds, the summary shows. Current receipts are only slightly more than half the normal level as represented by the landings in September of last year—27,547,126 pounds—when the fishing fleet was about normal in numbers.

Average prices paid to fishermen jumped from 6.87 cents a pound in August to 7.49 cents in September. For many years the price of cod and haddock—leading species of fresh fish receipts—was around 2 to 3 cents a pound to the fishermen. At times of heavy receipts the price was often down to one cent a pound.

Over a longer period of time, the price average is more significant, with 6.10 cents a pound the average for the first nine months of 1942, against 3.65 for the corresponding period a year ago. Receipts for the first nine months of this year totaled 162,895,660 pounds compared with 232,596,293 pounds for the similar period last year.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Historic Bronzes" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Amusement Timetable: Page 10.

Long May They Wave

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Naval Cadets Receive Flags

In the presence of more than 1,200 student officers of the Harvard Naval Training School (indoctrination and communications), six company flags, made by wives of officers, and Color Flags presented in behalf of the Student Officers Association, were accepted by Commander C. A. Macgowan, left, from Mrs. Edward Hannah, wife of Executive Officer Lieut. Commander Edward Hannah. By Mrs. Hannah's side, in uniform, is young Edward Hannah, Jr.

Boston Civil Defense Tests Are to Cover Several Weeks

The New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense today begins a series of tests of the Boston Civilian Defense Organization which will extend over several weeks and will embody field exercises in each of the 12 ARP districts of the City, it was announced.

The tests will be conducted by Lieut. Col. Russell E. Hamlin, Maj. Thomas A. Donnelly, and Capt. Amasa R. Kenney, who are members of the Protection Division of the New England Civilian Defense Office, headed by Joseph Loughlin.

This will be the first test of its kind conducted in Massachusetts by Mr. Loughlin's office, although he has previously held such tests in several other New England States. Many local Massachusetts communities have staged similar practice games on their own initiative.

There will be no public participation in any of the games, and for the most part there will be no sirens and warden participation, it was learned. The exercises will be primarily for testing of air raid report center personnel and other officials.

As a climax, however, a big test will be staged in about three weeks in which sirens will sound, wardens will take part, and emergency vehicles will be sent to theoretical places of need, in simulation of a real raid.

The exercises will be under the direction of a Chief Supervisor and a Chief Umpire for the entire City, who will be assisted by 12 District Supervisors, 12 Umpires, and a force of sub-umpires.

This last-named group will require the services of 60 men and women in each of the 12 divisions, and the Boston Committee on Public Safety is appealing for volunteers from among school teachers, clergymen, dentists, business executives, and other professional people.

The program opens tonight with a meeting at Police Headquarters of the Chief Wardens of the City, the Supervisors, and Chief Umpires. The gahering will be addressed by three Army officers, John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Safety Committee, and Joseph L. Malone, Supervisor of Training. There will also be a test of the Report Center in District Four, which includes the Back Bay, the South End, and part of Roxbury.

Tomorrow night, the tests will be in Division 1, comprising downtown Boston, and Division 6, South Boston. On Thursday night, East Boston, Roxbury North, and Dorchester North will be tested. On Friday night, Jamaica Plain, Brighton, and Charlestown. On next Monday night, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, and Mattapan.

When these tests are completed, there will begin meetings for the training and instruction of the Umpires and Supervisors Thereafter, there will be tests in each of the 12 Defense Centers under the supervision of the Army, and, for a finale, there will be a City-wide test.

College Women To Weigh Future Of A. B. Degree

"The Future of the A. B. Degree" will be the topic of discussion at the annual all-college luncheon which the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women is planning for Nov. 7. The luncheon will be held at the Continental Hotel in Cambridge at 1 o'clock.

Dr. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College, Boston, will be the guest speakers. Mrs. Gaston Summers of Belmont will serve as general chairman.

Those who will assist Mrs. Summers on the general committee are: Mrs. Harry Varrell of York Harbor, Maine; Mrs. Harry R. Tosdal of Belmont; Mrs. A. Charles Waghorne of Belmont; Mrs. Sumner H. Slichter of Cambridge; Mrs. John H. Williams of Cambridge, and Mrs. Stanley Livingston of Belmont, in charge of reservations.

The sponsors of the luncheon include: Mrs. B. Alden Thresher of Waban, President of the Boston branch; Mrs. Earl Schwartz of Newtonville, Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Boston University, Mrs. William R. King of Dorchester; Miss Mattie Empson of Boston; Mrs. Ivan M. Johnston of Brookline, and Miss Carolyn Gerrish of Allston.

Connecticut Calls A Special Session

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley recently called a special session of the State Legislature for Oct. 19 to act on an extension of hours for voting in cities, towns and boroughs at the State election Nov. 3.

The Democratic chief executive said that the Legislative Council had decided that a special session was "urgent and compelling."

He said also that he had been assured by legislative majority and minority leaders that they would hold the session to the essential business before it and that the cost would not exceed $3,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight with light frost in exposed places. Gentle winds becoming cooler tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cool tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cooler tonight with frost in exposed places.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warning are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:12 p. m.; height 11.1 feet. Wednesday, 2:46 a. m.; height 10.1 feet. Light-all vehicles Tuesday at 6:49 p. m.

Navy Threat Brings Steel Strike to End

By the Associated Press

A strike of American Federation of Labor workers at the Cleveland, Ohio, plant of the Steel Improvement & Forge Company was called off abruptly last night after the Navy had recommended to the War Labor board that the strikers be barred from further employment in war-production jobs.

An intenational representative of the A. F. of L. Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Welders Union said that "the men were given proof that the strike was affecting war production and agreed to go back to work and allow the War Labor Board to settle the dispute."

A few hours earlier, William H. Davis, Chairman of the Board, notified the strikers that Assistant Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal had recommended that they "be deprived of any further opportunity or employment in the production of war materials."

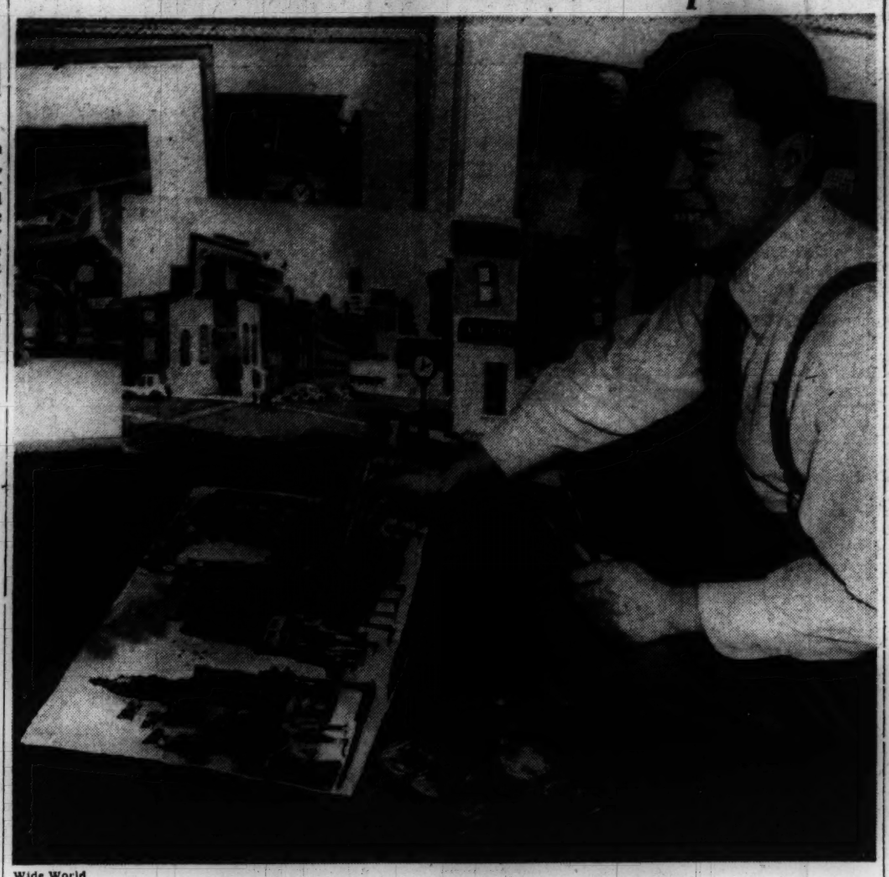
The 207 men who walked out in what their leaders said was a protest against the installation of time-checking apparatus on drop forges had been urged by Hoy Horne, President of the Union, to return to work pending settlement of the case by the Labor Board.

For the second time in a month, production at the East Alton, Ill., plant of the Western Cartridge Company had stopped because of a walkout. A WLB mediator conferred with Union leaders yesterday in an attempt to settle the dispute. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, wired the men that the stoppage "cannot be approved or tolerated" and demanded that the "strike be terminated" and work resumed while Government agencies attempted settlement of the dispute.

In Pennsylvania, a work stoppage by 6,500 anthracite miners in the big Panther Creek Valley area continued. The stoppage began a week ago in connection with a wage dispute.

At South Portland, Maine, however, A. F. of L. workers returned to their jobs at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation's yards after walking out to enforce a wage-increase demand.. Union officials said the strike was unauthorized. Former Gov. Louis J. Brann has taken the case to the Maritime Commission in an attempt to get agreement on the demand for an undisclosed amount of pay increase.

His Brush Aids China's People



Wide World

Water Colorist Paints for United China Relief

Dong Kingman, American citizen of Chinese parentage, in New York on a Guggenheim fellowship to paint water colors of city life, at work on his view of City Hall Park at the Midtown Galleries, where a showing of his paintings opened Oct. 13 for the benefit of the United China Relief. He is the only member of his race ever to win the Guggenheim award. He paints on the floor to prevent the water colors from running.

American Leniency to Italians Is Declared Blow to Mussolini

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The Government's decision to free the 600,000 unnaturalized Italians in the United States from the stigma of being termed enemy aliens was hailed here today as a major propaganda stroke destined further to undermine the Fascist Regime of Premier Benito Mussolini and to hearten pro-democratic forces in both the Old and New Worlds.

Representative Italian circles praised the move, announced by Attorney General Francis Biddle last night in a nation-wide radio address and effective Monday, both for its humanitarianism and because of the repercussions it would have among the subjected populations of Europe, Italy in particular, and among the large and influential Italian populations of Latin America—in Argentina particularly.

It was believed the action would be especially persuasive in aligning well-to-do Italian minorities in South America with the prodemocracy forces in the respective countries.

To assure that the decision would have its full effect beyond American borders, Mr. Biddle's speech was carried last night on virtually all short-wave stations under Government control and it was believed that the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Moscow Radio would direct portions of the speech to the conquered countries of the Continent.

Cheers Greet Announcement

The hearty welcome with which news of the freeing of Italian aliens from the "enemy" classification with accompanying restrictions regarding travel, cameras and curfews, would be received by the 6,000,000 persons of Italian ancestry in the United States, was indicated in the cheers which greeted Mr. Biddle's announcement last night. Mr. Biddle gave out the news as a surprise in his Columbus Day address delivered to a largely Italian audience at Carnegie Hall here.

Mr. Biddle stressed that the exoneration of Italian aliens had been well earned by their loyalty to the United States throughout the 10 months of war. He said that despite unprecedented scrutiny of Italian aliens throughout this period, following a policy of taking no chances with anyone who might be dangerous or subversive, the Government had found it necessary to intern only 228 Italians, or fewer than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. He stressed the immense contribution of Italian-Americans in the war, both on battlefront and in factory.

The Attorney General added that he has asked Congress to alter the Naturalization Law in a way that would enable approximately 200,000 of the older Italian aliens living in the United States to become citizens. This would be accomplished, he said, by eliminating the necessity for taking a literacy test in the case of persons of 50 years of age or more, who have lived in the United States continuously since before July 1, 1924.

Internment Still Possible

Under the new Department of Justice policy, Mr. Biddle explained, Italians who proved to be "dangerous or disloyal" would still be subject to internment, but the general regulations affecting enemy aliens, specifically Germans and Japanese, will no longer apply to Italians, who will, effective Monday, be able to travel freely, possess cameras and firearms, disregard the enemy alien curfew on the West Coast, and drop the practice of carrying identification tags.

Praised by the Mazzini Society and other Italian organizations here, the Government's action was interpreted as a furthering of the allied policy of paring down the Axis by holding the door open to the Italian people. Speculation was raised as to whether further action along this line would ensue. The Mazzini Society has urged that Washington give approval to formation of a National Italian Committee to mobilize non-citizen Italians of the Western Hemisphere, while Dean Alfange, American Labor Party candidate for the Governorship of New York State, last week urged the Administration to "declare Italy an occupied country rather than a foe of the United States."

Army Order Stands

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Oct. 13

Until there is a countermanding order from Lieut. Gen. J. L. De Witt of the Western Defense Command, the Pacific Coast alien Italians will remain under military restrictions regardless of Attorney General Biddle's announcement they no longer are to be classed as enemy nationals.

A. F. of L. Condemns Arnold For Bringing Antitrust Suits

TORONTO, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor favors an immediate armistice with the Congress of Industrial Organizations but has declared war on the National Labor Relations Board and Thurman Arnold, the Antitrust Chief of the U. S. Department of Justice.

Reports on the three subjects were submitted to the Federation's convention yesterday by the Resolutions Committee and all were approved by a voice vote without dissent.

One report condemned Mr. Arnold for his antiturst suits against organized labor and asked that Attorney General Francis Biddle investigate "to ascertain whether Mr. Thurman Arnold has exploited the prestige of his public office for his own material and financial gain."

(Attorney General Biddle said last night in New York City: "I don't see why they want to investigate Mr. Arnold, who is simply doing his duty. However, I'd be glad to hold an investigation—it would show what an efficient public official Mr. Arnold is. He hits them on both sides of the table.")

The report was not in usual resolution form but was drafted by the Committee as comment upon an Executive Council report dealing with antitrust actions brought by Mr. Arnold against labor unions.

Besides recommending an investigation of Mr. Arnold by Mr. Biddle, it was recommended that a special committee present the two reports—that of the Resolutions Committee and that of the Executive Council — to President Roosevelt.

The report on the C. I. O. approved the resumption of negotiations, beginning next month, "so that unity can be re-established under the banner of the American Federation of Labor."

It added that the progress in negotiations would be made more difficult if membership raiding continued and "we therefore urgently recommend that this convention approve an immediate armistice as an essential evidence of good faith and sincerity."

The committee report itself, and the brief discussion on the floor prior to its adoption, did not disclose what form such an armistice would take or how it would be achieved so far as jurisdictional disputes were concerned. C. I. O. President Philip Murray has proposed arbitration as a means of settling such disputes.

A third report by the Resolutions Committee said "the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, despite improvements resulting from legislative and other efforts of the Federation, continues to present important deficiencies and serious problems."

Quick Chilean Move Expected Against Large Nazi Spy Ring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Immediate action by Chile to root out spy activities which have already cost the United Nations many ships and seamen is expected in high quarters here following disclosure of a widespread Nazi espionage ring there.

At the same time, it is stated authoritatively that the situation regarding Nazi activity is growing worse in Argentina. There is now positive and unimpeachable evidence that the Argentine Government recently took drastic steps to protect the Nazis from counter action by private Argentine citizens. This openly antidemocratic procedure by Buenos Aires is considered here to have given the Germans a greater measure of official support than they have ever before enjoyed in that South American country.

There is full and official recognition in Washington of the problem which Argentina's action raises not only for the United States but also for every other nation aligned against the Axis.

Welles Justified

Information available in Washington shows that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles had abundant justification when he charged, in a speech in Boston on Oct. 9, that the United Nations were being "stabbed in the back by Axis emissaries" operating in Argentina and Chile.

Chile and Argentina were described here as funnels for a smoothly-working spy ring which covers the entire Western Hemisphere and which is greatly facilitated in its activities by the refusal of these two countries to break relations with the Axis

This ring came to light in September when Heinz August Luning was arrested in Havana, Cuba, and admitted being in touch with German submarines via a clandestine radio set. Herr Luning also confessed that he was getting innocent-appearing commercial telegrams from a man named Carlos Robinson in Santiago, Chile. These telegrams were conveying information regarding convoys and ship movements gathered by Mr. Robinson in Chile and Argentina.

Three Others Implicated

Arrested by the Chilean police, Mr. Robinson confessed and implicated three other men. His chief, Mr. Robinson said, was Alfredo Kleiber, director of the important Banco Germanico in Santiago. Herr Kleiber, in turn, was under orders of a high Nazi official operating from Barcelona, Spain. The name of this latter person was not divulged, but his implication is taken as proof of the extent to which Franco Spain is a willing tool of the Axis.

It is felt here that so long as such conditions can develop in South America, the ships and seamen of the United Nations will be critically jeopardized.

There is good evidence in Washington that the other 18 American republics, all of whom have either declared war upon the Axis or have broken relations with it, stand solidly behind Mr. Welles in his outspoken condemnation of Argentine and Chilean action.

Wool Over Our Eyes

The Welles speech, it was learned from authoritative sources, was made after this Government had learned that Chile was not being frank and honest in its statements regarding the probability of a Chilean break with the Axis. This Government had first been assured that Santiago was willing to make such a break.

When the time came for the visit to this country of Chilean President Rios and the break had not been made, it became apparent to Washington that this Government was being duped. It is understood that the reason for this hesitancy on Chile's part can be traced to a clique operating around Foreign Minister Ernesto Barros Jarpa, who favors a "fence-sitting" policy. It is thought to be more than coincidence that Señor Barros's cousin, the Chilean Minister to Berlin, is thought to be more Nazi than the Nazis.

There is a belief here that the Chilean tempest will continue to blow for a day or two longer and that it will then be followed by some very quiet and hard thinking by key persons in that country. This thinking, in turn, is expected to result in a better situation for both Chile and the United Nations.

More disturbing to Washington, however, is the problem of Argentina. Recently the Argentina Radio Company moved to restrict the use of its facilities by the Germans. Thereupon, the Argentine Government seized control of the communications facilities in order, according to word reaching this country, to insure that the Germans are not hampered.

Although there are many persons in positions of authority who are urging the Government to organize economic pressure against Argentina and Chile—both countries are wholly dependent upon the United Nations for their commerce—it is known that the Administration opposes any drastic action at the present time. There is hope, instead, that the example of the rest of the hemisphere can convince these two countries of the harm which they are doing both to themselves and to the cause of world-wide freedom.

Inquiry on Way Into Maritime Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Chairman David. I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, said yesterday the Senate Naval Affairs Committee would inquire into "allegations of mismanagement and violation of the law" in the Martime Commission as the result of a report to the House by Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren.

The Comptroller's report, made in August, said the Commission sold five obsolete vessels for $596,000 to the Waterman Steamship Corporation, of Mobile, Ala., in 1940 with an option to repurchase them. Instead of exercising the option, it declared, the Commission in 1941 and 1942 bought five older vessels from the Corporation for $3,374,700.

Chairman Walsh said Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, raised the issue of the Martime Commission's action in a closed hearing on a bill to give its chairman, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired, the honorary rank of Vice-Admiral. The Committee asked Senator Aiken to submit written information as the basis for inquiry into the case.

Davis Praises American Newspapers While Urging Their Responsibilities

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—American newspapers, on the whole, have done a fine job of covering the war, Elmer Davis said yesterday, but their responsibility doesn't end there.

The very fullness of their reports "entails a responsibility to see that this volume of news is made comprehensible," the Director of the Office of War Information told the National Editorial Association's Advisory Council.

The newspapers have the responsibility, Mr. Davis added, of helping to develop "an informed and intelligent understanding" of the war.

"The job is not so easy as it may look; for it cannot be performed by merely printing all the news that comes along—by covering the war just as you would cover a fire on Main Street," he said.

Newspapers have made the war news comprehensive, Mr. Davis asserted and "such failures as have occurred have in most instances been traceable either to over-enthusiasm or to the persistence of routine habits—such as the tradition that anything that the home town boys are mixed up in is more important that what is done by total strangers."

Friends Say Lewis Plans No Raids

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13 (AP)—Associates of John L. Lewis emphasized at the UMW convention today that despite the change made yesterday in the Constitution, opening membership to workers in "such other industries (outside of coal) as may be designated and approved by the International Executive Board," Mr. Lewis was planning no raids on established unions.

In accepting every proposal of its International Executive Board, the convention in its biennial revision of its constitution also changed the word "workmen" to "workers," to facilitate enrollment of women members; and opened the way to bring possibly 50,000 new members from the ranks of non-hiring mines bosses.

War Department Bars Advertising in Mails

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Circulars and other such advertising matter were ordered barred from the War Department mail system today, with the announced purpose of expediting delivery of official mail.

Henceforth the announcement said, "all tdvertising, circular, and bulk mailings will be returned to the sender."

Fire Does Heavy Damage To Pittsburgh War Plant

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13 (AP)—A spectacular fire which followed a dull explosition gutted a big mill of the National Supply Company, Spang-Chalfant Division, in nearby Etna, last night causing damage estimated by Works Manager S. W. Bremmer at $500,000.

The plant, working on war orders, was wrecked completely by the flames, which were visible for miles and attracted thousands of spectators.

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40.01 to 60.00	18 cents	10 cents

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STEP SMARTLY in cleverly-designed shoes to complement your costume.

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WANTED CORRESPONDENT

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"Wellesley", smart, yet serviceable as a cow-puncher's boot, is loop-laced, perforated, and saddle-stitched. In Golden Tobacco or Black Calfskin, the "Wellesley" is meant to wear with simple woolens, and for walking.

"Delmar", in Black Crushed Kid with daisy petal cut-outs, rounds out any shoe wardrobe, giving you a dressy oxford for your smooth, simplified Victory-designed clothes. "Wellesley" and "Delmar" are trim *Treadeasy* favorites. They'll be your favorites, too. Buy both now. They're easy on the budget!

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TORRINGTON — W. W. Mertz Co.
WATERBURY — Manning-Armstrong...52 Bank St.

ILLINOIS
CHICAGO — Lebin's Shoe Store, 11210 So. Michigan Ave.; Loomis Bootery, 8956 S. Loomis St.; Meier Co....5704 W. Chicago Ave.; Pritikin's Foot Comfort Service, 1022 E. 63rd St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 60 E. Madison St.

INDIANA
EAST CHICAGO — Liberty Shoe Store, 808 W. Chicago Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS — Gillman's Modern Miss, 27 Monument Circle

MAINE
BANGOR — Hub Shoe Store.....44 Main St.
BATH — Fall's Shoe Store.....99 Front St.
LEWISTON — Canter-Winner Shoe Co., 87 Lisbon St.

MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON — Holson Shoe Store.....40 Stuart St.; Treadeasy Shoe Store, 140 Boylston St. (near Colonial Theatre)
FALL RIVER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop....Room 233 Granite Block, So. Main St.
HAVERHILL — Furber's Shoe Store, 63 Merrimack St.
LAWRENCE — Geo. Lord & Son.....445 Essex St.
NEW BEDFORD — The Star Store, Union & Purchase Sts.
SOMERVILLE — Teddy's Shoe Store..287 Broadway
SPRINGFIELD — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 331 Bridge St. (opposite Stearns Sq.)
WALTHAM — Rufus Warren & Sons, 39 Moody St.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Shoe Store..76 Main St.
WORCESTER — Marcus Co.....379 Main St.

MICHIGAN
BIRMINGHAM — William's Boot Shop, 117 West Maple
DETROIT — Davis and Halperin, 8950 Twelfth St.; Treadeasy Shop, 1254 Washington Blvd.
FLINT — La Ross Shoes.....125 E. First St.
GRAND RAPIDS — Muller's Shoe Store, 1531 Grandville Ave.
SAGINAW — Dall's Shoe Store.....415 Court St.

MISSOURI
KANSAS CITY — Arnold Glove Grip Stetson Shoe Shop, 11th and McGee St., N. W. Corner

NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEWPORT — Winter Bros.....11 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Feineman Bros.

NEW JERSEY
ELIZABETH — Kolber-Sladkus...1139 E. Jersey St.
ENGLEWOOD — Sterling Shoe Shop, 39 W. Palisade Ave.
HACKENSACK — Bob's Treadeasy Shoes, 228 Main St.
HOBOKEN — Adam's Bootery, 502 Washington St.
NEWARK — Weiner's Shoe Shop, 108 Halsey St.
PASSAIC — Kroll's Bootery..64 Lexington Ave.
PATERSON — Sussman's.....80 Main St.
PERTH AMBOY — Vogue Shoe Store....164 Smith St.
PLAINFIELD — Vogue Shoe Shop..188 E. Front St.
TRENTON — Barnocky's Treadeasy Shoes, 135 South Broad St.

NEW YORK
ALBANY — W. M. Whitney Co.
BINGHAMTON — Sisson Brothers-Welden Co.
BUFFALO — Baker's Boot Shop, 1269 Jefferson Ave.; Henson Shoe Co.....975 Broadway; Liddon's Corrective Boot Shop, 3174 Bailey Ave.; Santercole Shoe Co., Inc., 1022 E. 63rd St.; Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 60 E. Madison St.
ELMIRA — S. F. Izzard Co.....150 N. Main St.
GREAT NECK, L. I. — Wm's. Fashion Shoe Shop, 68 Middleneck Rd.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I. — Franklin Shops, Inc., 250 Fulton Ave.
HERKIMER — H. G. Munger & Co., Inc., No. Main St.
ITHACA — Herron's Shoe Store, 138 E. State St.
JAMESTOWN — Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
KENMORE — Kenmore Boot Shop, 2870 Delaware Ave.
KINGSTON — Henry Lehner...38 North Front St.
NEW ROCHELLE — Walker's Shoe Shop...591 Main St. (near Loew's Theatre)

NEW YORK CITY
(Manhattan)
Smith & Sons' Bootery, Inc., 25 West 35th St.
Treadeasy Downtown Store, 13 John St. (near Broadway)
Treadeasy Lexington Ave. Shoe Store, 754 Lexington Ave. (opposite Bloomingdale's)
Treadeasy Shoes Inc., 24 W. 39th St. (just off 5th Ave.)
(Bronx)
Boulevard Treadeasy Shop, 1002 Southern Blvd. (between Westchester Ave. and E. 163rd St.)
Jayman Shoes, Inc., 3468 Jerome Ave.
S. Naboischek, Inc., 837 E. Tremont Ave.
(Brooklyn)
Adler-Singer, 862 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Martense St.
David's Treadeasy Shoes, 847 DeKalb Ave. near Throop Ave.
Greenblatt Shoe Co., Inc., 923 Broadway
D. Lewis.....227 Utica Ave. (near St. Johns Pl.)
Martin's Dept. Store..501 Fulton St.
Schwartz Shoe Co., 545 Central Ave., cor. Halsey St.
Treadeasy Highway Shop, 1826 Kings Highway
Treadeasy Livingston St. Shoe Shop, 290-A Livingston St.
Treadeasy Shoe Store, 1601 Pitkin Ave. (near Hopkinson Ave.)
(Queens)
FLUSHING, L. I. — Treadeasy Shoe Store, 39-06 Main St.
JAMAICA, L. I. — Green's Shoes.....89-69 164th St.
RICHMOND HILL, L. I. — Cooper Shoes..114-12 Liberty Ave.; Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
(Richmond)
PORT RICHMOND, S. I. — Michaels Shoe Store, 164 Richmond Ave.
NIAGARA FALLS — Beir Bros., Inc.....125 Falls St.
ONEONTA — Gardner's.....184 Main St.
OSWEGO — Ferguson's Boot Shop, 41 E. Bridge St.
PORT WASHINGTON, L. I. — Lawrence Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 22 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE — The Up-to-Date Co....278 Main St.
ROCHESTER — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, Franklin at Main
SCHENECTADY — The Carl Co.....State St.
SYRACUSE — L. A. Witherill, Inc., 300 S. Salina St.
TROY — Savard Bros., Inc.....13 3rd St.
UTICA — J. B. Wells & Son Co., 195-205 Genesee St.
WATERTOWN — Empsall's
WELLSVILLE — Ludden Shoe Store..36 No. Main St.
WHITE PLAINS — White's.....99 Main St.

OHIO
AKRON — Scientific Foot Health Shop, 7 E. Center St.
CANTON — Andrew's Bootery, 203 Cleveland Ave., N. W.
CLEVELAND — Foster Shoes, Lorain Ave. at W. 117th St.; Fries & Schuele..W. 25th at Lorain
COLUMBUS — Corbett Matthews Co., 104 No. High St.
DAYTON — Harry L. Buck Shoe Co., 28 S. Ludlow St.
HAMILTON — Kiefer's Shoe Shop, 421 S. Second St.
LAKEWOOD — Zwierlein's.....14825 Detroit Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA
ALLENTOWN — Zollinger-Harned Co., 6th & Hamilton Sts.
BETHLEHEM — Kreidler's "Honest Wear", 314 So. New
CARBONDALE — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 43 Salem Ave.
CHESTER — Ronald Health Shoes, 818 Edgmont Ave.
DANVILLE — Marvin Lowenstein....299 Mill St.
FRANKLIN — Boston Shoe Store.....230 13th
HARRISBURG — Bowman's.....314-318 Market St.
HAZLETON — Lauderbach and Company, 111-113 West Broad St.
LANCASTER — Hager & Bro.....25 West King St.
PHILADELPHIA — Allen's—Both Stores: 1214 Chestnut St., Chelten Ave. & Greene St.
H. G. Fields.....1420 Chestnut St. (just inside Crozer Arcade)
Louis Soslow...5718 No. Broad St.
Treadeasy Shoe Shop, 1709 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH — Treadeasy Shoe Shop, Jenkins Arcade
READING — Whitner's.....Penn St.
SAYRE — Carl's Shoe Store..205 Desmond St.
STATE COLLEGE — Bottorf Bros. Bootery, Allen and Beaver Ave.
UPPER DARBY — Lu-Ben's Shoe Shop, 7042 Garrett Road
WASHINGTON — Becker's Boot Shop, 25 North Main St.
WILLIAMSPORT — John B. Irvin...35-37 West 3rd St.

RHODE ISLAND
PAWTUCKET — David Harley Company, 286 Main St.
PROVIDENCE — F. B. Crosby Co.....30 North Main

VERMONT
BURLINGTON — Lewis and Blanchard Co., Inc., 88 Church St.

WEST VIRGINIA
WHEELING — Geo. E. Stifel Co., Main, Market and 12th Sts.

WISCONSIN
KENOSHA — Thomey's Shoes...6306 22nd Ave.
MILWAUKEE — Caspari, Inc...2559 N. Downer Ave.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Clubwomen Heading For West's Parley

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the Massachusetts State Federation, and Mrs. Charles L. Fuller of Brockton, chairman of budget for the General Federation, are preparing to leave for Chicago to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. With the authority of the Defense Transportation Office, Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation, has called the meeting for Oct. 16, 17, and 18. The original time and place of meeting—mid-January in Washington, D. C.—were changed to conform to wartime needs.

"We were summoned on comparatively short notice," Mrs. French said, "and urged to attend at all costs as there is no telling when or where transportation facilities will permit us to meet again."

Women's vital part in winning the war will be the general theme of this meeting, which will be attended by club leaders from every State in the Union. Mrs. Whitehurst has planned a program that includes authoritative speakers on the nation's outstanding problems. There will be opportunity for free and full discussion following the addresses.

Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor for Great Britain, will share the platform at the first evening session with a prominent Illinois educator. At the afternoon session on the opening day, Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, head of the United States Children's Bureau, will be heard, and Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, will speak. Miss Mary Anderson, director of the United States Women's Bureau and James M. Landis, director of the United States Office of Civilian Defense, will speak on Saturday afternoon.

The entire Board will be studio guests of the broadcast, Chicago Theater of the Air, Saturday evening. On Sunday afternoon the Chicago Woman's Club will entertain with a tea at its clubhouse. Luncheons and dinners will precede the afternoon and evening sessions.

Although no clubwoman living at a distance are being invited, women in or near Chicago may attend all but the morning sessions, which will be devoted to business and the discussion of club problems.

Arlington Women To Hear Leader On Trip to Fort Worth

Mrs. Grady D. Feagan, President of the Arlington Woman's Club, who represented their group last spring at the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Fort Worth, Texas, will tell of her trip at the Club's opening session.

Her discussion will be the feature of the Club's Friendship Day observance, which will be held in the Robbins Memorial Town Hall on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Feagan went with the Massachusetts delegates to Texas and then for a trip into Mexico with members of the General Federation headed, by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President, and Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Chairman of International Relations.

Raphaela Plasmati, young lyric soprano, will carry out the President's theme with songs from Mexico and South America, and there will be an exhibit of Mexican art and handicraft arranged by the Art Committee, of which Mrs. Leroy G. Shaw is Chairman.

There will be a reception for the new officers and new members of the club arranged by the Membership Committee, Mrs. Arthur O. Davidson, Chairman; the Social Committee, Mrs. Stanley M. Ryerson, Chairman; and the Friendly Committee, Mrs. Arthur R. Herrick, Chairman.

Chinese Course Added by Center

Conversational Chinese has become so popular with Greater Bostonians that it has been necessary for the Boston Center for Adult Education—where this constitutes one of the 63 "Victory" courses now being given—to add another section to accommodate those in uniform and others who foresee a future in the language. This new section will meet on Thursdays a 6:15 p. m.

A record enrollment marked the beginning of the tenth year of the Center last week, with classes meeting in every room of the former Bayliss House, 5 Commonwealth Avenue.

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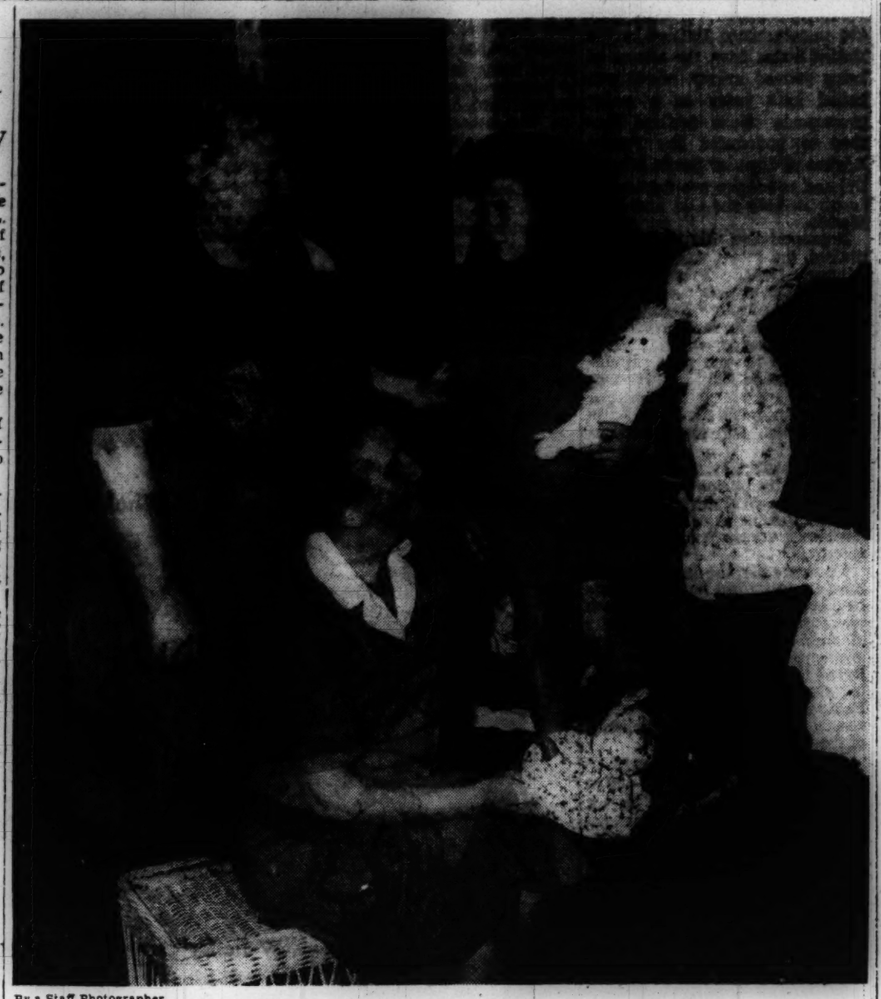


By a Staff Photographer

West Roxbury Clubwomen Donate Trim Wardrobe

Audrey Ann Nolan models the trim blue coat and Scotch cap which are part of the wardrobe being sent to 4-year-old Barbara, the little English girl adopted by the West Roxbury Woman's Club. Standing is Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry, President of the Club; seated, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Chairman of the Club's War Relief Committee, which made the clothes that are being sent to Barbara and her brother John.

West Roxbury Women's Surprise for England

When, over there in England, the mother of four-year-old Barbara and two-year-old John opens the box that is being packed tonight by the West Roxbury Woman's Club, she is going to have a happy surprise. You see, she is expecting only shoes, but instead she will find a complete wardrobe for her little girl and two suits, a cap, mittens, some warm stockings, and a pair of rubbers, as well as the expected shoes, for her small son.

All these diminutive garments were on display this afternoon at the first autumn meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, which was addressed by Dr. Pennington Haile, Assistant Director of the League of Nations Association. Dr. Haile's topic was: "Two Worlds in Conflict."

The West Roxbury club, through the War Relief Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has "adopted" blonde, curly-headed Barbara, to whom the box will go. The children lost their father in the service and their uncle, who took part in the Battle of Dunkirk, is now a prisoner in Germany. Their mother is doing her best to support them on two pounds one shilling and sixpence (less than $10) a week.

"But she writes most cheerfully, although she admits she is very lonely, and she didn't ask us for a thing," said Mrs. W. O. B. Little, who, as war relief chairman of the Roxbury club, wrote to her to ask what size shoes the children wear. She didn't tell her the club was planning to send anything else, besides the $30 for food which every group sends that adopts a child in this way.

"We look upon the making and sending of these clothes as something more than just a help to this one brave mother," Mrs. Little said in an interview. "We feel it is a concrete way to strengthen the bond of friendship between our own American people and the English people. It is a gesture of good fellowship we are eager to make."

Brother Taken, Too

While the club officially adopted only Barbara, when it discovered that she had a small brother, it couldn't bear to leave him out, and that is why the box which will soon be on its way across the Atlantic has a fairly complete wardrobe for him, too.

When they received the smiling picture of what was to them a "typical little English girl," the committee decided upon blue for Barbara's color scheme. Some bright blue wool the chairman already had on hand makes a gay little coat which has a tiny fur collar. It has a gray flannel lining and is warmly interlined. One of the members fashioned a Scotch cap of the same blue material and trimmed it with darker blue ribbon and a touch of fur.

"Making these clothes has been a lesson to all of us," laughed Mrs. Little, "a lesson in using our piece bags with good old New England thrift."

"Best Dress" for Barbara

Out of a blue-green wool gown donated by one of the club members, the committee made Barbara a little jumper dress with an Eton jacket and pleated skirt This and the two cotton frocks also included in the wardrobe are practical outfits, but the committee was not satisfied with mere practicality. Their little girl across the sea must have a "best dress" too. Several of the members being grandmothers of youngsters about Barbara's age knew exactly what would delight the heart of any four-year-old. They made it out of Alice blue crepe from a grown-up's dress. The dainty frock is trimmed at the neck with a bit of Irish crochet from the maker's piece box, and it has a sash of peach-colored ribbon retrieved from a similar source.

What the committee is most proud of as an example of conservation, however, is the set of handknits made from a suit donated by the Club President, Mrs. Ronald S. Woodberry. The suit had been knit of a beautiful raspberry-colored yarn, but Mrs. Woodberry had never liked it very well. The committee painstakingly unraveled it, and there was enough yarn to make a cardigan sweater set, a beanie, a pair of mittens, and long stockings for Barbara and a beanie and a pair of mittens for brother John.

Flower Show and Reception

Into the box also will go a bathrobe and pajamas, other sweaters, leggings, and plenty of underwear, both the wooly and the frilly kinds. Mrs. Little gave a bridge party to raise money to buy the items they couldn't make, shoes and rubbers and woolen underwear. Serving on her committee were Mrs. Oscar Wederbrand, Mrs. Burnham D. Barton, Mrs. Ina Banks, Mrs J. Foster Cole, Mrs. Harry Potter, Mrs. Seavey Swan.

In addition to the War Relief Committee's display at today's meeting there was an attractive flower show arranged by the Garden Club under the presidency of Mrs. Howard Banks. It was divided into three classes: Class "A," arrangement of branches, Mrs. Herbert L. Johnson, chairman; Class "B," flowers in metal containers, Mrs. William H. Cox, chairman; Class "C," Victory Garden display of fruits and vegetables grown by exhibitors, Mrs. Arthur B. Cole, chairman.

An informal reception was held for the new members, Miss Edna Rath, President of the West Roxbury Junior Woman's Club, was guest of honor for the day. The refreshment hour at 1 o'clock was in charge of Mrs. William MacIsaac, and members of the hospitality committee: Mrs. William N. Irving, Mrs. George S. Wilbur, Mrs. John H. Messer, and Mrs. Paul F. Pearson.

Needham Club Lists Andes Talk

Under the auspices of the New Century Club of Needham, Harry J. Robinson will give an illustrated lecture on "Wanderings in the Peruvian Andes, the Land of the Incas," on Friday at 8 p. m. at the Junior High School.

The lecture is sponsored by the ways and means committee of the club for the benefit of its scholarship and charity funds. The program is in charge of Mrs. Arthur G. Curren and Mrs. Christian H. Hansen, co-chairmen.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 14
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum talk.
3:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, trio.
3:45 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Samovar Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—Accordion Aces.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Bands.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."

W43B, Boston (44.3m), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)
3:00 p. m.—Hal Newell, News.
3:15 p. m.—Karl Zomar's Scrapbook.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Pan Americana.
4:30 p. m.—Network sports.
4:45 p. m.—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music for Dining.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
8:30 p. m.—"Dark Destiny"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Bundles for America"
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Melody Hall"; Orch.; songs.

Today on Short Waves

London—8:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Programs in English. RKE, 16.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Program for the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.76 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Voice of the Enemy." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m. Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 16.23 meg., 19.7 m. Guatemala—6:30 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—News and Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"Musical Jewels"; Orchestra; Soloists. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Soldiers and Sailors' Program.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Science.
7:50 p. m.—Sports for U. S. Forces.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6mc)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.70mc, and 15.25mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc, 11.73mc, and 6.04mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Arlington G. O. P. Women's Meeting

An invitation is extended to every Republican woman in Arlington to attend the first meeting of the Arlington Republican Club on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Legion Hall, Massachusetts Avenue.

With the slogan, "Walk, creep, or crawl, but get out and vote on Nov. 3," the Club is urging local citizens to exercise their privilege and do their duty as Americans on election day, Mrs. Thomas Callahan, President, will welcome all who are interested. This will be the only meeting before the election.

Judge Jacob Ascher of Worcester will address the members and guests. Mrs. Russell A. Cone will describe the work of the Arlington Allied War Relief Committee, and music will be furnished by Miss Louise Potter, soprano, of Arlington. Refreshments will be served at 2 p. m. by Mrs. J. Harry Law, hospitality chairman.

Brownies Are Helping In War Work

Even the Brownies, those eager little Girl Scouts between the ages of seven and ten, are making their contribution to the war effort, according to Miss Oleda Schrottky, now in Boston, who will address the Brookline Council of Girl Scouts this evening, in the Brookline, Mass., High School. Miss Schrottky, a resident of New York, has for many years been Director of Plays and Pageants for the national organization of Girl Scouts, Inc., and has been spending the past week talking to various local Scout groups throughout Massachusetts.

It has been impressed upon the Scouts, she said in an interview this morning at the Pioneer Hotel, that the little things are as important as the big things in the war effort; that a contribution is made by going straight home after school, to look after the baby or answer the telephone while mother goes to the Red Cross or a canteen class. "It is refraining from repeating ugly rumors; taking care to hear and report things properly; getting school assignments correctly, so that you don't have to carry on long telephone conversations with the girl who sits next to you, about your arithmetic." Everywhere, she notices, the children are striving for spiritual values. They love to pledge themselves to do something useful.

One thing that has distressed her, in Scout work, has been the type of modern-school teaching which encourages a child to think he "can do anything he wants to," regardless of native talent or preparation. The falsity of it, she added, will show up in a play, where a child may have his heart on a particular role, which is given to someone else, while he himself gets a minor part to play. The Scout training emphasizes the importance of doing the humblest job well, for on that also depends the success of the whole.

Plays and pageants, she said, are an important part of the Scout activities now, when there is less and less money for theaters or movies. The girls write their own subjects, and the older Scouts are producing very fine work at very small expense. Service bureaus have been set up, where the various age groups may register for whatever war work they can do in their leisure, and they collaborate with all the war-relief agencies. Greater Boston girls, for example, co-operate with the United War Fund.

By a Staff Photographer

New Haven Road Remembers Its Boys

As a tribute to its 2,000 employees now in the Armed Forces, the management of the New Haven Railroad is mailing a special gift package to each one. The boxes contain some one of an assortment of 12 gifts which have been proved by careful check to be popular with men in the service. To make certain that these gifts will be received by Dec. 25, regardless of where the recipient may be stationed, mailing of the packages is beginning at once. Shown here, left to right, Marian Donoghue and Rita Fitzpatrick of the Company, preparing the boxes for mailing.

Travel Habits Survey Coming

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has asked for co-operation of the public in a servey of inter-city rail and bus travel which the ODT will make in 101 cities, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 21.

The survey, to be conducted by the Census Bureau, is to obtain a picture of passenger travel under war conditions and is similar to one conducted last May.

The ODT said census agents sometime during the week would interview passengers from each schedule of a train or bus to determine "how and why their travel habits have changed since Pearl Harbor." Passengers will not be asked to give their names or other identifying information.

Among cities in which surveys will be made are:

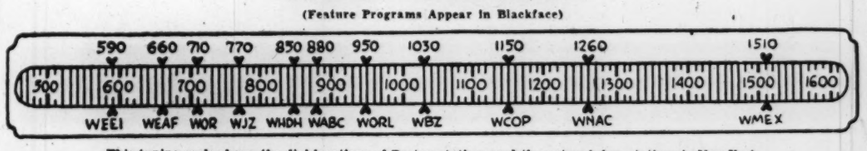
Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury Conn.; Manchester and Nashua, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; Portland, Maine; Boston, Lawrence, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester, Mass.

Tufts Alumnae Meet Saturday

John Holmes, New England poet and Professor at Tufts College, will discuss poetry and drama in wartime with Dr. Marston S. Balch, Director of the Department of Drama and Speech at Tufts, at the first fall meeting of the Association of Tuft Alumnae to be held at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Saturday. The program will be followed by a tea at which Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, wife of the President of the College, and Mrs. George S. Miller, wife of the Vice-President will act as hostesses. Mrs. Hartwell Congden of Belmont and Mrs. Raymond W. Eldridge of Brookline, are in charge of arrangements.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, News	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Keyboard Concerts;	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 Rudolf Firkusny	U. S. Army Program	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Orch.; Wartime buying
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Army-Navy "E" Award	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo; organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Army-Navy "E" Award	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "Follies"; "Post"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Ben Bernie; music.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, News	News; Dinner Concert.	Political talk; Music	Music for Dining	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems; vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems; vocalists.	Political talks	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, News	Ginny Simms; guests;	"Pass in Review"; from	Tony Martin, songs
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Dark Rose's Orchestra.	Fort Bragg, N. C.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Dark Destiny"; drama	"This Is the Army"
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Dark Destiny"; drama	"Romance in Music"
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 James M. Landis	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45 Cheers From Camps	Orch.; Oracle Fields	Fibber McGee & Molly	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00 Cheers From Camps	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Raymond Clapper, News	News reports; Defense
10:15 Network program	This Nation at War	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Art Kassell's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 CBS speaker	This Nation at War	Red Skelton; Harriet Hilliard; Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Dance music		"Bundles for America"	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Orch.	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music; News	Music You Want	tra; vocalists	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ; "First Aid"	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	J Dalton, Cowboy songs	Books; "Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Hit the Deck"; music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	News; "Morning Notes"	Posey; humor; music	Ruth Moss, interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Melodeers; News	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	Organ Recital; Vocalists	"Morning Pickup"
9:45	"The Breakfast Club"	"Gene and Glenn"	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Salon Serenade"	BBC News; recorded	Wartime Buying; Music
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Sing and Swing Shop"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	Mason
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em	Breakfast music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Popular music
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Organ soloist
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	P. Saltman, Babbette	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"	Don Allen's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch.	"Yankee House Party"	News report
12:00 Kate Smith; talk	Newcast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz	Singin' Sam	George and Dixie, songs	Ranch Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Music; Orchid	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington commentary	News; Agriculture news.	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Terrace Room Ensemble.	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	U. S. Treasury Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Coast Guard Parade"
2:30 "We Love and Learn"	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leona Vanni, soprano
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn recital	Network program	News report
3:00 David Harum	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network program	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 "Songs of the Centuries"; recital	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Organ; soloist	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15 Ray Scott's Orch.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Pan Americana	recordings
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	recordings
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "Follies"; "Post"	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Ben Bernie	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	program
5:45	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner concert.	Political talks	Music for Dining	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc; sketch	News Service
7:30 Green Valley, U.S.A.	"The Lone Ranger";	Henry Cabot Lodge	Concert Album	Music with Fred Astaire
7:45 Green Valley, U.S.A.	Western drama	Network program	John Barry, comment	"Your Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine	Earl Goodwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Conner; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner	Man"; dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Drama Shop: About
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	Today
9:00 Bob Burns, "Arkansas Traveler"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Delius'
9:15 Lionel Barrymore: "Mayor of Town"	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra Orch.; Oracle Fields	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall; Morton Gould's Orch.; vocalists	"Sea Drift, in a Summer Garden"
9:30				Classical Album
9:45				
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond-Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports; Defense
10:15 "La Boheme"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local sports
10:30 Popular Music; Talk	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry Da Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Freddie Nagel's Orch.	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Milton George's Orch.	March to Victory	Enrique Madriguera's Or.	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Farm Labor Study Topic In Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 13—Success of the Volunteer Land Corps in meeting labor shortage problems on Vermont farms during the past summer has resulted in the appointment of a special committee to give further study to this and other phases of the problem.

The decision to go into the entire question was made at a meeting called by Gov. William H. Wills, at the State House, of farm and employment leaders. Dorothy Thompson, of Barnard and New York, columnist and President of the Volunteer Land Corps organization, through which the youth of eastern cities was brought to the Vermont farm to aid farmers in the labor shortage crisis, was the speaker.

Miss Thompson pointed out that since the primary effort in Land Corps organization had been in Vermont the primary interest was here also. She said the entire country has indicated great interest in Vermont as the model State for the Land Corps, and agriculture everywhere in this country is keeping its eyes on the organization and the results being obtained.

The committee named to make a complete study of the farm labor problem to insure a continuation of an abundant production, is composed of E. H. Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture, Chairman; George Bailey, of Rochester, member of the United States Department of Agriculture War Board; R. P. Davison, of Burlington, assistant extension service economist; Ralph H. Noble, State Commissioner of Education; E. Reynolds, Director of the State Unemployment Service; and Mrs. Martha Buttrick, field representative of the Land Corps in Vermont.

National Guard

Vermont, which has a $240,000 debt accruing to 2,000 National Guardsmen now in Federal service, has already paid out a total of $3,406 in soldier bonuses to 55 men who have either been honorably discharged from the services, or who have passed on during the first six months in which these payments have been due.

First payments under the law were made on April 3, according to State Auditor David V. Anderson. The smallest payment to a soldier was for $12.33 and the largest, the maximum of $120 which can be paid under the State bonus law.

It has been learned that of the amounts already paid, the largest per cent went to men discharged because of physical disability. A new type of payments being made are those to enlisted men who have been discharged to accept commissions. About six bonus payments of this type have been made to date, according to Adj. Gen. Murdock A. Campbell.

Loudon to Speak

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Ambassador from the Netherlands to the United States, will join the long list of men and women who have addressed Vermonters, in recent weeks, from the Hall of Representatives in the State House. He will speak here on Thursday evening, Oct. 22.

This is the first of a series of meetings, sponsored by the State Chamber of Commerce, to be staged in different sections of Vermont on the theme, "United Nations in War and After."

Sponsoring the regional meetings are the Montpelier, Barre, Waterbury, and Northfield Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Rotary, Kiwanis, City Clubs and other organizations in Washington County affiliated with the State Chamber of Commerce.

Other persons prominent in public life, who have appeared here recently include Leon Henderson, Attorney General Francis Biddle, who was a guest speaker this week before the State Bar Association; Charles Laughton and Ann Rutherford, of the screen.

Bar Association

Deane C. Davis, Chief Counsel of the National Life Insurance Company, was elected President of the State Bar Association, which met in two-day annual session this week. Mr. Davis succeeds Joseph A. McNamara, United States District Attorney, of Burlington.

Election of Lee S. Emerson, of Barton, Speaker of the House of Representatives and candidate for President pro tem of the Senate as third vice-president, was given considerable importance this year, since it is probable that the man holding this post will become the next President of the Association. This situation was brought about because both Leonard F. Wing, of Rutland, and Paul A. Chase, of Ludlow, First and Second Vice-Presidents, respectively, are officers in the United States Army.

Of particular interest was the report of the committee on selective service, of which John J. Deschenes, of Burlington, is acting chairman. The committee, he reported, has had many inquiries from commanding officers and the Red Cross Home Service chairmen for advice relative to the protection given under the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act; advice in regard to the drawings of wills, and advice on marriage requirements in this State.

Many of the inquiries received have pertained to the relief available for men in the military services who have purchased automobiles or other property on conditional sales contracts prior to induction.

Steel Mills Reported at Capacity Output as Scrap Heaps of Nation Mount

Tobin Faces Writ Demand In West Suit

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has placed himself in a position to exert "unwarranted and illegal control" over the men who conduct Boston elections, Albert West, Boston attorney, charged today in Suffolk Superior Court.

Mr. West asked the court for a Writ of Mandamus directing Mayor Tobin to replace three present "hold-over" incumbents of the Election Commission whose regular terms have expired with permanent appointees.

Mr. West charged that to permit them to remain "hold-overs," subject to removal at any moment, was to violate Massachusetts law and subject the Commissioners to possible "intimidation."

The attorney cited Section 79 of Chapter 835 (Acts of 1913) to the effect that "one member [of the Commission] shall annually be appointed for the term of four years."

By "failure . . . strictly to comply with the letter and the spirit of the said Acts," Mr. West declared, "by his failure to reappoint or appoint Election Commissioners as their terms expire," Mayor Tobin "defeats the purpose of the said Acts and permits an unwarranted and illegal control and intimidation over the Election Commissioners who hold their offices at the will of the Mayor."

Mayor Tobin commented today that he would refer the petition to the city's law department.

"Rights Prejudiced"

The petition continued with the statement that "the individual private citizen's and voter's rights, and the rights of your petitioner, are prejudiced by the failure of the Mayor . . . to afford him the protection that the law intends that every voter have, which is to prevent the exertion of improper influence by the Mayor over those charged with the duty of conducting elections."

In an accompanying statement, Mr. West said, "To tamper with this legal election machinery suggests a desire to control the results of primaries and elections."

He charged that in 1941, when two "hold-over" Commissioners were in office, "these Commissioners were actively campaigning for the Mayor's re-election."

Mayor Tobin defeated James M. Curley and two other candidates for the Mayoralty last year. Subsequently, Mr. West was one of three attorneys who acted as counsel for those who sought to oust him from office on charges of fraud.

The three Election Commissioners whom Mr. West set forth in his petition for Writ of Mandamus are:

Commissioners Named

Francis B. McKinney, appointed by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield April 1, 1936, for a four-year term which expired April 1, 1940.

Hilda Hedstrom Quirk, appointed by Mayor Mansfield April 1, 1937, for a four-year term which expired April 1, 1941.

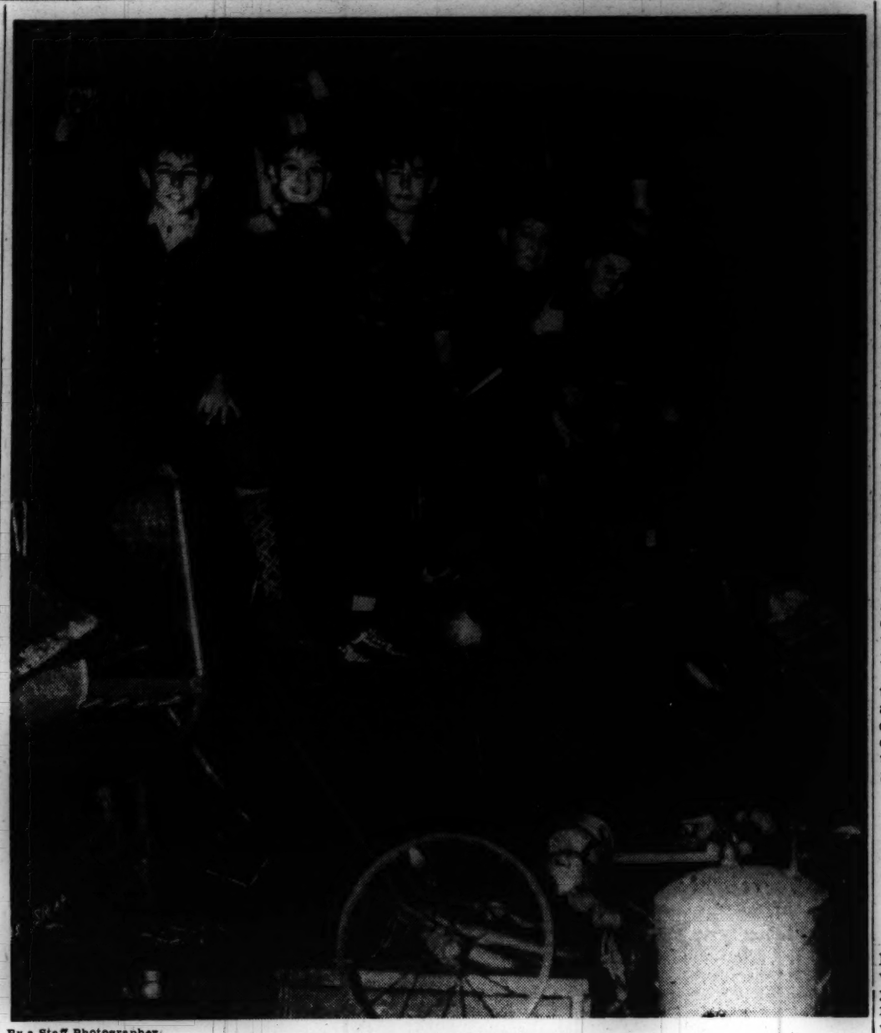
William A. Motley, Jr., Chairman of the Commission, appointed by Mayor Tobin April 1, 1938, for a similar term which expired April 1, 1942.

The fourth commissioner, appointed by Mayor Tobin in 1939, whose term will expire next April, is Frederic E. Dowling.

Mr. West recalled in his statement that he had "requested Mayor Tobin to remedy this illegal situation on Sept. 24, 1942," but "since he has chosen to ignore this request, I have been forced to seek redress in our courts."

In the September primary this year, the Mayor "was personally interested in the result . . . and publicly supported Mayor (Roger Lowell) Putnam of Springfield," Mr. West said, linking this circumstance with his charge that the Mayor has suggested a "desire to control the results of primaries and elections."

Judge Edward T. Broadhurse of Suffolk Superior Court set Oct. 19 for a hearing on the petition.



By a Staff Photographer

Hemenway Street Boys Just A-Scrapping

If Prince School, Boston, wins a prize for being up toward the top in the scrap competition, a lot of the credit will have to go to these Hemenway Street boys, who are shown here riding high on the pile of scrap they have persuaded householders in their block to give them. There is between 7 and 8 tons of it, which should give a noticeable boost to the Prince School total. Left to right the young "scrappers" are: Walter Ryan, Michael Mercurio, Dick Breen, Walter Metcalfe, Roy Bushey, and Boras Orent.

Steel Plants Jump Product With Increase in Scrap Metal

It is doubtful if America has seen a more thrilling and united job of war work than it is witnessing in the current nation-wide drive to collect scrap metal.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports today that steel mills will operate this week at 100.2 per cent capacity for the first time since Pearl Harbor. In large part this is due to the promise of large scrap stock piles which the scrap drive will bring forth, it is added.

The Institute said that practically every steel company in the nation reported a scheduled rise in production activity. The total output for the week will be 1,714,100 tons of steel, a record amount.

With records popping all about the Hub and with quotas being blithely by-passed by one community after another, Boston enters its week of scrap collection today. Householders have been urged to watch the newspapers for the date of collection in their wards, and to have the scrap out on the sidewalk before 8 in the morning of the collection day. Or they may dump it at any time into one of the nearby salvage bins, from which collections are made at regular intervals continuously.

House to House

Trucks to the number of 125 will go from house to house and street to street through the city, beginning this morning, covering Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 today. Collections will also be made today in Melrose and Hingham.

Tomorrow, collections are scheduled for Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Boston, in Cambridge between Prospect Street and the Arlington Line, in Melrose again, and in Canton.

Thursday, Wards 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 come in for attention, together with Cambridge between Prospect Street and the Boston Line.

Friday, Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 will be visited, and a collection will be made in Scituate.

Saturday, Wards 21 and 22 in Boston will be collected, plus Medford and Scituate.

Salvage bins in this city have already yielded more than a million pounds of metal, exclusive of tin, according to Commissioner of Public Works, George G. Hyland, who is also chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee.

Collectors Warned

Zealous scrap collectors are warned not to pick up any empty carbonic gas cylinders they may find on the curbs. This is the customary way to insure their being picked up by drivers of the carbonation firms. It is customary, says Walter F. Ruiz, of Pure Carbonic, Inc., for consumers to leave the empty cylinders out on the curb, to be picked up by drivers from his firm. He suspects that several of these valuable cylinders have found their way into the scrap heap, and his concern is contacting collection depots today to be on the alert for any cylinders which may come in and arrange for their return.

The tonnage already reported from all parts of the country is 1,008,045. But, says Richard W. Slocum, Chairman of the Newspapers' United Metal Scrap Drive Committee, "the enthusiasm of Americans from coast to coast to pile up mountains of scrap metal is hardly reflected in the figures so far available." He declares that the figures "probably represents only one-quarter of the scrap actually in the stock piles."

Kansas leads the States reporting. It has collected an average of 72.2 pounds per person, with a total tonnage of 65,000.

Civil Air Patrol Soon to Have Cadet Wing of Boys and Girls

Formation of a youth auxiliary of the Massachusetts wing of the Civil Air Patrol, to be known as the Civil Air Patrol Cadets, was announced today by Maj. John E. Shennett, State Commander, following a directive from national headquarters in Washington.

The new Cadet Wing, to be composed of high school juniors and seniors of either sex, will parallel the senior C. A. P. in organization.

With an active wing operating in each of the 4 states, the C. A. P. acts both as an aerial homeguard and as a reservoir for the recruiting and training of civilian volunteers to be assigned to active missions such as courier work, spotting activities and anti-submarine patrol. The C. A. P. has also been a reservoir of trained airmen for the armed forces, the ferrying command, the aviation schools and the aircraft industry.

Object of the C. A. P. C. is to extend the same opportunity for training, under the guidance of experienced airmen, to a group in a lower age level.

Major Shennett, therefore, instructed all state C. A. P. squadron commanders to begin immediately on the work of enrolling and training volunteers for the C. A. P. C.

Each cadet must be sponsored by a member of the senior C. A. P., and membership is limited to native-born students in their junior and senior years in high school. These young volunteers will not be assigned to flying duties, but upon completion of their cadet training and graduation from high school, they will be eligible for membership in the C. A. P., where 18 is the minimum flying age.

There will be a father and son relationship between C. A. P. and its junior corps, the national directive stated. Each member of the Patrol will be personally responsible for helping his recruit make good. Likewise a woman member of the Patrol may sponsor one girl in the C. A. P. C.

"This is one of the most important steps in organization for the Civil Air Patrol," Major Shennett declared. "The C. A. P. cadets ranks will be made up of youngsters, girls included, who will later be taking our places. They will be the young people who will play important roles, in days to come, in both civil and military aviation.

"For each squadron in the Civil Air Patrol, there will be a counterpart squadron of cadets," Major Shennett said. "The training of the cadets will be the same as the training of the members of the senior branch—air navigation, meteorology, first aid, and other topics."

Pan American Society Meets In New Home

The "good neighbor policy" found active expression during a house-warming last night as more than 200 members and guests of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts met at the organization's new headquarters, 205 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

The meeting of the Americas gave a fuller meaning to the hospitable house which is so well adapted to the Society's purpose of friendly service to Latin-American visitors and study for increased knowledge of the background and languages as well as the social and economic problems of Central and South America.

Standing in the upper hall before the flags of all the American countries, Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Society and Miss Sarah Wambaugh, a Vice-President, received with consuls and vice-consuls and their wives from Central and South America and the Caribbean. Among those receiving were: the Consul of Costa Rica, Claudio J. Loria, and his daughter, Señorita Louise Loria; Consul of Cuba and Señora Antonio Bruzon; Consul of Colombia and Señora Eduardo Gomez-Duran; Consul of Brazil and Señora Ildefonso Falcoa; and Consul of Argentina and Señora A. Amadeo Artayeta.

The guests were entertained by a program of music and dance. Señorita Isadora Falcoa, daughter of the Brazilian Consul, gave a piano recital of Brazilian music, and Miss Katharine Schroeder of the Radcliffe dance faculty, assisted by Aldo Cadena of Mexico City, James Nygren, Harvard '42, Miss Mary Small and by Miss Eileen Eutherland, accompanist, appeared in these Mexican dances: Los Machetes, a Mexican knife dance; Jarabe Tapation, the national hat dance; Plume Dance from Oaxaca; La Sandunga and Chiapanecas. Miss Elena Delgado, Miss Phyllis Watts, and Miss Betty Goucher presented a group of Mexican songs.

Britain Repays

Repayment of all of the £115,000,000 borrowed during the depression to help finance unemployment insurance has been announced by Great Britain. In addition to paying off the indebtedness, at the end of 1941 the net balance in the fund was nearly £80,000,000. By the end of the present calendar year, if the war continues, the balance is expected to approach twice that amount.

Burroughs Group Starts Some New Help-War Courses

Emphasizing the short hop from newsboy or bootblack to service in Uncle Sam's Air Corps, the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation today announced several new help-win-the-war activities for such street traders, as it began its fifteenth annual registration for membership and classes.

Pre-flight courses for young men planning to enter Air Corps training schools will be started, said Harry E. Burroughs, Foundation President. Groups organized last year for making airplane models on order of the Navy Department will be continued, he said.

War posters will be turned out by the art classes. Forms and bulletins for the Selective Service Board and other war agencies will be produced in the printing and mimeograph shops.

Thieving at Scrap Piles Brings Prowl Car Tour

Scrap thieves have become so bold in some sections of Boston that Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty has assigned a special radio-equipped scout car and plain-clothesmen to tour the city during the remainder of the week to end this form of sabotage.

Anyone seeing unauthorized persons removing scrap from bins is asked to telephone DEVonshire 1212 and the scout car will be rushed to the scene.

Oil Dealers To Register Oct. 20 and 21

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has set Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 20-21, for the registration of all fuel oil dealers and suppliers in the 30 states where oil and kerosene will be rationed under the new program.

Dealers who fail to register will become ineligible to sell fuel under the rationing system. This registration will be a preliminary to the registration of consumers.

When the dealers register, they will be given application blanks to distribute to their customers.

Among other things, the dealers will be asked to report how much fuel oil and kerosene they had on hand at the close of business Sept. 30 and the amount sold between that date and the date of registration.

OPA meanwhile warned the dealers against selling excessive amounts of oil or kerosene to individual customers, for fear that the amounts sold might exceed the ration to be determined later.

At present any fuel oil sold in the 30 states amounts to a credit against the ration coupons which consumers will receive. Consumers must turn over ration coupons to cover the oil purchased since Sept. 30.

Near Each Other For 15 Years But Didn't Know It

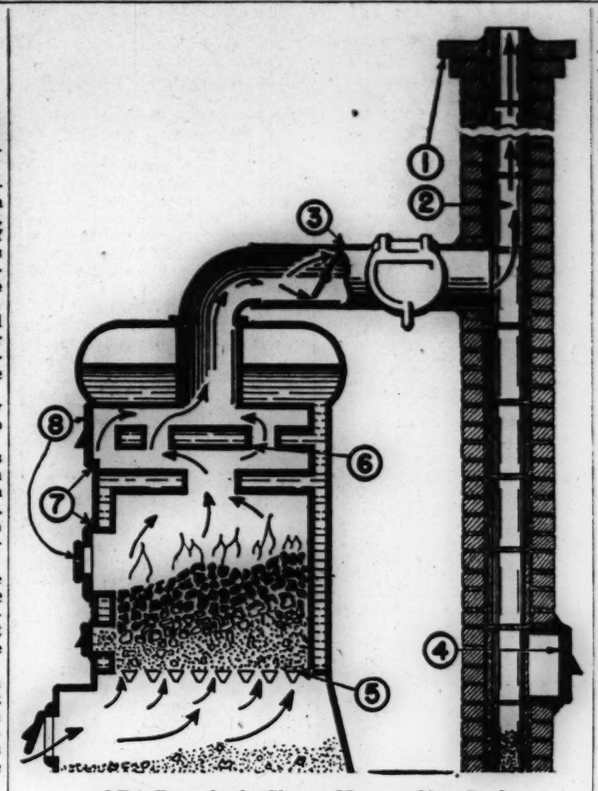
PITTSFORD, Vt., Oct. 13 (AP)—Each unaware of the other's whereabouts for approximately 40 years, a brother and sister have found that they lived in adjoining villages for the past 15 years.

They are James Gimonds of East Pittsford and Mrs. Nora Shannon of Pittsford Village.

Back in 1901, when she was two years old, and he seven years, their father passed on and they were placed in a Boston home for children. Both were adopted later by Vermont families and they took the names on the families.

On a recent visit to Boston, Mr. Gimonds checked records at the home for children and discovered the name and address of the family which adopted his sister.

He traced her through the family—and found that she was married to a friend of his, who hadn't known that she was Mr. Gimond's sister.



OPA Broadside Shows How to Use Coal

Diagram of coal-burning furnace showing drafts and points of care. The Office of Price Administration is to issue a broadside showing how to use coal in furnace to the best advantage.

Dimout Turns Back 300 Autos

WELLS, Maine, Oct. 13 (AP)—State Police tightened up last night on automobile dimout regulations, turning back hundreds of cars from a 10-mile coastal stretch of the busy Atlantic highway because their lights were not properly masked.

Four troopers were stationed at each end of the dimout zone. One of them said that 300 cars were turned back at the Wells end in two hours. The York-Ogunquit line is the other terminal.

Most of last night's traffic consisted of out-of-state cars homeward bound after holiday weekend visits to Maine, and those which could not properly mask their lights were re-routed by an inland road running from Kennebunk to Dover, N. H., via North Berwick.

If motorists had masks or tape available, they were allowed to mask their lights on the scene and proceed. A couple of youngsters did a land-office business at the Wells end of the stretch, taping lights for 25 cents a pair.

Until last night State Police had permitted cars to traverse the road on parking lights only, but the full dim-out restrictions will go into effect tonight.

Mexican Tours

Mexico is resigned to curtailment of tourist traffic from the United States for the duration of the war, it is reported. Difficulties of transport and other effects of the war discourage such travel, Mexican official believe, since the situation in Mexico as regards tourists is actually no different than before the war.

Proper Draft Is Called Key In Coal Heating

The following is one of a series of three articles reproducing information shortly to be issued by the Office of Price Administration on the economical use of coal as a house-heating fuel.

Very soon the Office of Price Administration will issue an illustrated broadside showing how to use coal in furnace and boiler to the best advantage. It is designed with the idea that householders will hang it up near the heating plant for frequent reference.

On the first page are instructions for insuring good furnace draft, for, says the broadside, "Draft is the key to mastery of your heating plant."

For good draft, say the instructions, check these points:

1. Chimney top should be at least 3 feet higher than the highest part of house. If near-by trees and adjoining buildings are higher than the chimney, draft trouble may result.

2. Chimney should be free from obstructions and leaks. Inspect it carefully.

3. Smoke pipe must be tight and slant up toward chimney. Annual cleaning is necessary. For best draft, the smoke pipe should be short and straight. Unnecessary elbows must be eliminated. With more than one or two elbows, trouble will frequently result.

4. The bottom of the chimney must be air-tight. Seal cracks and crevices around the chimney clean-out door with furnace cement.

5. Good grates are extremely important. Do not abuse them. Replace warped, broken, or burned-out grates.

6. Keep all heating surfaces free from dirt and scale. A thorough cleaning with a wire flue brush is needed by some plants at least once a month during the coldest weather.

7. "Air leaks" waste coal! These are the small cracks, crevices, and openings around the door frames and between the sections of furnaces and boilers, which permit air to enter. They must be located and sealed with furnace cement.

8. The firing door and flue clean-out doors must be kept in ship-shape condition for easy opening and tight closing. Repair or replace defective frames, and warped, broken, or cracked doors.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY A FULL JUNK YARD!

Don't listen to people who say—"They can't need scrap very badly. Look at that junk yard, or the auto graveyards—they've got plenty of scrap. And remember the last time we had a drive the stuff sat around for weeks." Tell such people these true facts . . .

OF course the junk yards are full. They are "factories" that turn out finished scrap—sorted, broken up, and bundled . . . ready for the mills of America. The scrap *has* to go through these yards, and it keeps going through fast!

The auto graveyards, too, are busy. They specialize in used car parts, but produce plenty of scrap as well. In June alone, these yards moved 450,000 tons—for they are required to junk within 60 days as many cars as they buy.

As for Salvage Depots—communities all over the country are staging drives. All this scrap *can't* be taken away at once. The junkies can't handle it and the mills can't store it. But every pound is needed and will be used. We've got to pile it up ready for instant use at any time.

The day when all junk yards are empty, when the auto graveyards are cleaned out, when all the local scrap stockpiles are gone—*that is the day to dread.* It is a day to avoid at all costs.

So remember—steel is needed to fight the war, and millions of lives depend on it. This steel is made of 50% scrap—and the mills have not enough scrap to last even 30 days longer. Don't fail to do your part in this emergency.

Get your scrap ready for the drive!

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Watch this paper for details of the big scrap drive and what you must do to help

NEWSPAPERS' UNITED SCRAP METAL DRIVE

This space contributed by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

American Ship Sunk Off Pacific Coast

Continued from Page 1

and loss of two United States planes in operations on Oct. 9 and 11.

Pacific Coast:

Submarine Sinks U. S. Cargo Ship

The United States Navy announced today that an enemy submarine had torpedoed and sunk a medium sized United States merchant vessel off the Pacific Coast. The attack occurred several days ago and survivors have landed at a West Coast port.

Solomons:

Three U. S. Cruisers Destroyed in August

The United States Navy only announced yesterday that three heavy cruisers were added to the American naval losses in the heavy fighting two months ago to break Japanese control of the vital southeastern Solomons.

While protecting the night landing of American reinforcements in the Tulagi-Guadalcanal area, Aug. 8-9, the Navy disclosed, the cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria were sent to the bottom by enemy gunfire and torpedoes.

The toll raised the Japanese score in the Solomon Islands conflict to nine United States vessels—three cruisers, four transports and two destroyers. Two more destroyers were damaged. The enemy's known losses total 38 ships sunk or damaged.

The spectacular battle, fought in the glare of star shells and searchlights, also brought destruction of the Australian cruiser Canberra. The Navy, while acknowledging many United Nations casualties, reported that most of the crew men were saved.

Capt. Samuel N. Moore of Alexandria, Va., commander of the Quincy, was among those lost. The skippers of the Vincennes and the Astoria, Capt. F. L. Riefkohl of Maunabo, Puerto Rico, and William G. Greenman of Watertown, N. Y., were saved.

Japanese Losses Not Determined

The Navy said it was impossible to determine what losses were suffered by the Japanese force of cruisers and destroyers. But, the communiqué added that "the enemy withdraw to the northwest without attempting an attack on our transports and supply ships."

The conflict opened as the United Nations cruisers stood guard over the landing of supplies and additional troops on the bases seized by United States Marines on Aug. 8 and 9. Enemy planes dropped flares over the landing operations and the Japanese ships, skirting the south coast of Savo Island between Tulagi and Guadalcanal, opened up with guns and torpedoes.

The enemy headed for the supply ships. The Canberra, covering the landing operations at this point, was damaged, set afire and later abandoned. It sank the next morning. After this brief engagement, the enemy steamed for the passage northeast of Savo. There, Japanese searchlights and star shells disclosed a second screening force of destroyers and cruisers.

"The enmy fire was heavy and accurate," the Navy said, "and the United States cruisers Quincy and Vincennes were hit repeatedly and sank during the night."

Badly damaged in the same engagement, the Astoria burned throughout the night and finally sank. A third United States force, stationed within the landing area, apparently escaped the attack, and while the cost was heavy, the necessary reinforcements and supplies reached their goal.

The importance of the Solomons operations was emphasized by the Navy in a communiqué disclosing that the United Nations have established bases in the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Fiji Islands, as well as in New Caledonia.

The Japanese expansion in the Solomons, the Navy said, would have threatened these bases along with the United States supply lines to Australia and New Zealand. The enemy's apparent intention to control air and sea, it added, also would have put them in a position to strike at the Port Darwin naval base and other strategic Australian sites.

Two of Lost Cruisers Built at Quincy Yards

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 13

The Astoria, one of three heavy United States cruisers lost in the Solomon Islands action, named for the City of Astoria, Ore., had a normal complement of 49 officers and 850 enlisted men.

The Quincy and the Vincennes, each had a normal complement of 45 officers and 907 enlisted men.

The Astoria, built at Puget Sound, Wash., cost $11,951,000 It was launched Dec. 16, 1933.

The Quincy was build by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass. It cost $8,196,000.

The Quincy was named for the City of Quincy, Mass., the then Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, was born in Quincy. The Quincy was launched June 19, 1935.

The Vincennes, named for the City of Vincennes, Ind., was also built at Quincy, Mass. It cost $11,720,000, and was launched May 21, 1936.

Necessary to Take Key Island Positions

"It was necessary, therefore," the Navy asserted, "that these designs of the enemy be blocked by our capturing and utilizing the key positions in the southeastern Solomons. This was acknowledged on Aug. 17 when United States forces surprised and captured Japanese positions . . ."

The extent of the American invasion losses was hinted in Navy communiqués from the beginning. On Aug. 8 and 9, the Navy declared "considerable enemy resistance" was encountered and naval spokesmen cautioned the nation that casualties in such an offensive were necessarily high.

On Aug. 17, a communiqué said "no further statement is made at this time of the damage to our forces because of the obvious value of such information to the enemy." But the latest communiqué announced:

"The loss of these four cruisers has now been offset by the appropriate reallocation of ships which is made possible by new construction."

On the second Pacific war front to the west of the Solomons, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Australian headquarters announced that United Nations forces were battling back the Japanese in New Guinea and had advanced to about 12 miles south of the enemy's advance base at Kokoda. Allied bomber and fighter planes blasted at the enemy supply line to Kokoda from Buna on the island's north shore.

Of the three lost United States cruisers, the Astoria had a normal complement of 49 officers and 850 enlisted men, and the Quincy and the Vincennes, 45 officers and 907 men each.

Navy Report:

Reconnaissance Led To Solomons Move

The Navy communiqué on the sinking of the three United States cruisers said in part:

"Certain initial phases of the Solomon Islands campaign, not announced previously for military reasons, can now be reported.

"Reconnaissance during last June and July revealed enemy activity of marked significance in the Japanese-controlled Solomon Islands. An airfield was in process of construction on Guadalcanal Island and facilities of other nearby bases were being extended rapidly. This expansion in the Solomons, together with increased activity in Eastern New Guinea, clearly indicated that the enemy was attempting to establish and maintain control of the air and sea in the Solomon Islands area.

"Establishment of such control would have put the Japanese in a position to launch a sea-borne thrust at Port Darwin and Australia, and would have seriously threatened our supply lines to Australia and New Zealand as well as to our island bases in the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Islands.

"It was necessary, therefore, that these designs of the enemy be blocked by our capturing and utilizing his key positions in the southeastern Solomons. This was acknowledged on Aug. 7, when United States forces surprised and captured Japanese positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area.

"Vigorous opposition was offered to the consolidation of our positions. Throughout Aug. 7 and Aug. 8, enemy planes carried out raids on our shore positions, transports and fleet units. These raids did not prevent United States Marines from seizing most of the key positions in the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area by the afternoon of Aug. 8.

Transports Screened By Allied Cruisers

"Meanwhile, additional troops, supplies and equipment were being unloaded from transports and supply ships, and it was imperative that these operations be successfully completed. To this end, screening groups of Allied cruisers and destroyers were placed on both sides of Savo Island to guard the western entrances to the transport area. An additional screening force was stationed near the transports to provide close coverage within the harbor.

"At about 1:45 a. m. on the night of Aug. 8-9, enemy aircraft dropped flares over our transports and supply ships. Simultaneously, a force of enemy cruisers and destroyers skirted the south coast of Savo at high speed headed in the direction of the transports and supply ships which were silhouetted in the illuminated area. The rapidly moving enemy sighted our covering unit located southeast of Savo and opened fire immediately with guns and torpedoes, seriously damaging and setting fire to the Australian cruiser, H. M. S. Canberra.

"It later became necessary to abandon the Canberra and she sank the following morning.

"The Japanese altered course to proceed through the passage northeast of Savo Island. Here the Japanese force encountered our northeast screen of cruisers and destroyers and a battle at close range resulted.

"The action was fought with guns and torpedoes, with targets illuminated by searchlights and star shells. The enemy fire was heavy and accurate and the United States cruisers Quincy and Vincennes were hit repeatedly and sank during the night. A third cruiser, the U. S. S. Astoria, was badly damaged and burned throughout the night. She sank the following morning."

Stalingrad:

Germans Attempt New Offensive

Weakened but still attacking, the Germans struggled to get a fresh offensive going against Stalingrad today while Russian troops were reported cutting into several sectors of the Mozdok area by vigorous counterattacks.

Renewal of the assault upon Stalingrad, after a three-day lull devoted to artillery duels, found both German and Russian soldiers muffled in great coats against the chill.

Italian troops and tanks appeared in the fight.

The Russians said their arc of fire held off the invaders after a minor penetration of a single street yesterday. Russian Army riflemen and artillery batteries held the Germans northwest of the city and in the suburb, dispatches said. Russian motorized infantry was reported checking all enemy attacks against the left flank south of the burning and smoke-laden city.

Troop units involved in the assaults ran to single regiments, however, compared with as many as five divisions previously hurled against the defenses.

New Messerschmitt 109-Gs, an improved German pursuit type, remained in action over Stalingrad, but the Army newspaper, Red Star, said the Russian Air Force had found the answer to them by fighting in layer formations and had downed several.

Amid scenes of desolation, Stalingrad's soldiers dug in with heavy overcoats as protection against the seasonal chill. Photographs of long lines of German prisoners showed they were already wearing their winter uniforms.

Cold From Arctic Sweeps Far South

The cold of the coming second winter of the war spread gradually down the front from the Arctic. Nights already have become bitter as far south as the Central Front opposite Moscow, and the chill extended to Voronezh, Stalingrad, and the Caucasus.

An Izvestia dispatch from the Central Front said the fear of frost became evident in diaries found on German prisoners.

Amid the littered ruins of Stalingrad the shell of the Stalin tractor factory, one of the greatest monuments to the industrialization of the Soviet Union, stood bleak and under fire, but still in Russian hands.

Dispatches from the Volga Front said that just as the Dnieper River dam was blown up to keep it out of German hands last year, so the Stalin plant had been sacrificed to the defense of the nation.

In this case it became a fortified citadel, and within its smashed walls workers and machinery kept turning out repaired tanks needed in the fight for the city.

A Pravda dispatch said that the Germans were battering the factory with mortars, and that its yards were littered with twisted railroad tracks and pited with craters.

Playground Built on Scene of Bombing

Associated Press

Ambassador's Wife Greets British Children

Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to Britain, talks to children at a garden playground built with funds from the United States and established on the site of the bombed Creighton House, Fulham.

Bombings:

Northern Germany Under New Raids

RAF bombers attacked industrial Northern Germany last night, losing two bombers, the British Air Ministry said today. The raid apparently was of moderate scope compared to other mass raids.

A German Radio broadcast said northern coastal regions were under alarm and explosions in several towns caused slight damage.

A Copenhagen dispatch radiocast from Berlin reported three British raiders were shot down on Danish soil after flying over Germany.

The British Broadcasting Corporation warned the French today that it was important now as never before for every Frenchman to be prepared for operations by the United Nations air forces, navies and armies.

The French were advised to keep away from German headquarters and barracks, rail centers and repair yards and the fortified coastal zones.

The British reported that German raiders approaching under a cloud cover attacked towns on the south coast of England, killed five persons and flattened a number of buildings and shops.

South Pacific:

Japanese Fleet Reported en Route

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Chungking today quoted a Chinese military spokesman as saying that a Japanese fleet, including four aircraft carriers and seven battleships, was sighted "some time ago" steaming toward the South Pacific.

A similar report of such a large scale Japanese naval movement was current several weeks ago.

Malta:

24 Attacking Planes Downed by British

British planes, fighting off a terrific Axis aerial assault on the battered stronghold of Malta yesterday, shot down at least 24 Axis planes and damaged about 50, a joint Headquarters RAF communiqué said today.

The hard-fighting Malta airmen set a record for the destruction of Axis planes in one period of daylight and marked up a two-day score of 39 planes destroyed in the aerial fighting which started over the tiny citadel, known as "the most bombed place in the world."

Many of the planes damaged were hit so badly they probably did not reach their base, the communiqué said. Five British fighters were lost in the fighting, but two of the pilots are safe, it was reported.

In the past, violent and continuous air attacks on Malta have meant that the Axis was attempting to move convoys across the Mediterranean to bolster General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps. The intense activity in the Mediterranean yesterday indicated that this again was the case.

Small parties of enemy transports were reported dispersed and on the night of Oct. 11 RAF bombers scored a direct hit on an Axis destroyer, 50 miles north of Derna, the communiqué said.

Shortly before this action an Italian merchant ship, which was sinking, had been sighted near the same position.

The destruction of 24 planes over Malta equalled an earlier record of 24 planes shot down in 24 hours. But at least 22 of the planes destroyed were shot down in daylight, a Malta communiqué said, and this was a better score than any made during three years of Axis assaults on Malta.

The Malta communiqué said that in the fighting "the enemy took an even bigger beating from Malta's defenses than in any single day previously." The Axis attacks started shortly after dawn.

Allied Drive in New Guinea Encounters Japanese Patrols

Continued from Page 1

will be a lot of stiff fighting to be done before they are ejected.

Air Power Essential

Their chances of successful resistance, however, must depend ultimately upon their willingness and ability to bring air strength into play.

Air superiority may be of less importance in this close jungle country where targets are scarce than it is in the open deserts of Libya and the treeless steppes of Russia. It has nevertheless a decisive long-run influence where the battlefront is dependent on the tenuous thread of the sea and jungle supply routes.

Continued monopoly of the air is one of the most hopeful signs in this Southwest Pacific war. Unless the Japanese do something to force the Allied bombers and fighters out of the sky it will not only settle the issue in New Guinea but will also tangle up Japanese planes in the Solomons.

Bad Night for Rabaul

The shape of things to come has thrown its shadow across New Britain during the past week. Rabaul has suffered its worst nights since a flat sea-level island exploded and in the course of a few hours formed a steaming volcano 700 feet high, belching its lava over the town and surrounding countryside.

On three separate nights the heaviest formations of Flying Fortresses ever to start out from Australian bases unloaded their bombs on wharves, installations, and dumps at Rabaul.

The raids were reported to be highly successful. The first attack was timed to coincide with an American Navy aerial foray against Japanese ships sheltering near Faisi and Buin in the northern Solomons.

Navy planes had a profitable time amid enemy shipping while the Zeros which might have disturbed them were vainly trying to beat off Flying Fortresses over Rabaul.

The other two attacks against Rabaul in early morning last Friday and Saturday, even if they weren't planned in direct co-operation with some action in the Solomons, gave this vital Japanese base such a pasting that its results must reverberate right down south as far as Guadalcanal and Tulagi.

Commands Interwined

Whatever these three raids may signify in the matter of General MacArthur's growing aerial strength they demonstrate clearly how closely the two commands in the South Pacific, Admiral R. L. Ghormely's and Gen Douglas MacArthur's, are intertwined and how developments over the whole area must fall into one strategic plan.

Because this is so, reasons for the absence of Japanese planes in New Guinea become more significant.

Time in this matter is on the Allied side. The uninterrupted growth of the Allied air force, both in numbers and in types, must inevitably shake the foundations of the Japanese hold on New Guinea.

Already Buna and Salamaua have been blasted more or less useless as bases for formation flying.

Lae, if it takes more of same punishment as it did last Friday, may follow the same path to uselessness.

If New Guinea could be cleaned of the Japanese this land for aircraft carriers, sitting alongside enemy supply lines to the south, might change the whole outlook in the Solomons.

The third stage in the land fighting in the Owen Stanley Mountains upon which we are now entering is pregnant with many deep possibilities.

Göring Saves Against Crash

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 13 — Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring has amassed a huge personal fortune including about $8,000,000 in foreign holdings, the British Radio disclosed in a recent broadcast.

Göring holds life insurance policies with Swiss, Dutch, Swedish, and Americans firms, the radiocast stated. His investments have a total value of nearly $4,000,000 and they were made for Göring by the firm of Jauch and Huebner in Berlin.

Through a traveling agent, Eduard Kössel, Göring bought American bonds: Pennsylvania Railroad; Illinois Central; Cities Service and Bethlehem Steel, to a total value of about $750,000. Through another agent, Göring bought $600,000 worth of Vera bonds in the Montecatini and Royal Dutch companies, these holdings were deposited in the Sumitomo Bank, a Japanese concern in San Francisco.

Through Heinz Schiffer of Hamburg, a member of the central board of I. G. Farben, Göring placed currencies to the value of nearly $1,250,000 in the Safe Deposit Bank No. 1 in Brazil, the B. B. C. continued. Through another agent, Sepp Eckhard, an expert on South American affairs and a member of the Gestapo, Göring placed about $1,000,000 worth of Swedish, Danish, Dutch, and Belgian currencies on safe deposit with the Banca de Sicilia in Trieste and the Svenska Handelsbank in Malmo.

Another $400,000 in foreign currency was placed by Göring with an importing firm in Chicago and a stock broker in Zurich, B. B. C. said:

Altogether that makes roughly $8,000,000 held on Göring's account abroad. Some of his investments have been lost through the entry of the United States and Brazil into the war, but there is still plenty left, the British Radio added.

Göring's latest investment abroad is the purchase of a villa in Appelviken, near Stockholm, in the name of his sister-in-law, Frau von Villemovitz-Möllendorf. This villa is intended as a refuge against the day when the crash comes.

Full Worker Mobilization By New Year's in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 13—The first of the year is expected to find every working man in Australia directly or indirectly engaged in the war effort. The Commonwealth has been moving in graduated steps toward full mobilization of manpower.

By late summer half of its plan to swing over 318,000 persons from civil industry to war needs had been achieved. Prime Minister John Curtin then warned that the Government was preparing to displace the remaining 159,000 men and women from civilian employment by the end of December.

To achieve this figure in a nation with a population of 7,000,000, after heavy inroads have already been made into available manpower, has meant a special call to women.

The results of this have been interesting. Except for one thing, a greater tendency towards absenteeism, the women responding to the call have earned praise for the job they are doing. In specialized lines, where dexterity rather than physical strength is required, they have been rated higher than their male competitors.

Problem of Absenteeism

Special attention is now being given to the problem of absenteeism in the hope of finding a way of removing the one blemish on the record of women war workers.

Chairman of the Women's Employment Board Judge Foster has given it much consideration and makes these observations:

"When employing women the most important thing to remember is that they are women. To the average woman her personal life, her husband, her home and family will always be more important than anything else. This does not mean she is unpatriotic; it simply means she is a woman. Once this fact is recognized, and intelligent efforts made to safeguard these important aspects of a woman's life while not impairing her industrial efficiency and reliability, there will be no absenteeism.

"Co-ordination between the Services and war industries so that wives could have time off to spend with their husbands on leave, I believe is necessity. So is time off for a woman to do essential shopping. Kindergarten, creches and clinics near factories would make it unnecessary for mothers to stay at home to look after Johnny. . . . These ideas are practical commonsense, and I have recommended their adoption in a report to the Minister for Munitions."

Voluntary Employment

So far most women in war industries have gone in by their own choice; they have not been subject to compulsion. Any suggestion that they absent themselves from work through indifference to the nation's needs or for frivolous, unimportant reasons is therefore ruled out.

The Women's Employment Board was established for the purpose of deciding in what industries women may work. On this point Judge Foster has said: "No work will be denied women that is within their physical capacity to perform. No job will be closed to women because it is dangerous. The Board takes the view that to grant permission for a woman to do a job does not necessarily force her to do it unless she wants to.

"Neither is the Board demanding higher standards in working conditions for women than for men. Where aplpications for permission for women to work have been refused by this Board, if it had been within the jurisdiction of the Board I would have refused permission for men to work under the existing conditions, too."

There is no suggestion that women workers are to be pampered. But the evidence so far collected shows clearly that any outlay or consideration provided in an effort to study women's natural instincts earns a good return in overcoming absenteeism and other problems related thereto.

Eventual Defeat of Japan Seen in Allied Superiority

Continued from Page 1

the New Hebrides Islands, 565 miles from Guadalcanal.

Asked if the Japanese had succeeded in getting any heavy equipment (tanks or guns) into Guadalcanal, the Admiral said they had not.

"They put in nothing heavy when I left. They managed to land four light artillery pieces one night but the next morning the Marines captured them all. The Japanese have used no artillery on Guadalcanal and they apparently are unable to get heavy equipment in."

He added that Flying Fortress Bombers had badly damaged two main enemy seaplane bases in the Solomons. These bases were at Gizo and Rekata, respectively 215 and 185 miles northwest of Guadalcanal.

Secretary Knox, who got in last night from a trip to Brazil said that the Brazilians were co-operating 100 per cent with the United Nations war effort and that all ships of the Brazilian Navy were at sea and were operating under the commander of the American force in those waters.

Finds Brazil Co-operative

He explained that his trip was occasioned by the gradual movement of submarine warfare to areas south of Trinidad. This situation he added, necessitated the close co-operation of Brazilians—"how they could best use their naval and air forces to combat submarines."

The Brazilian Navy, he said, is being enlarged.

"I found the spirit of the Brazilian people extremely cordial toward us and the Allies and they are unanimously in favor of the Brazilian Administration in its war measures.

"Brazil now has on the ways a very considerable addition to its fleet. Some of these ships are nearly ready to go to sea and will be a material addition to the patrols. We are co-operating by supplying some of the materials."

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'Good' Germans Abroad; Prisoners Tied at Home

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced today that Germany had been requested to rescind its action in shackling British and Canadian prisoners and that if the Nazis agreed Britain immediately would cancel its reprisal measures.

Mr. Churchill said that the Germans violated the Geneva Convention when they chained up 1,376 prisoners taken at Dieppe on Aug. 19 and that representations had been made to Berlin, through Switzerland, urging the Nazis to desist.

If the Germans will desist, he continued, "the countermeasures of similar nature which the (British) Government felt themselves forced to take will immediately be withdrawn."

It was the Prime Minister's first report on the negotiations since Germany announced Oct. 9 that the Britons and Canadians had been tied up for alleged binding of the hands of Nazis seized in British raids on Dieppe and Sark Island. Britain retaliated by fettering a similar number of Nazi prisoners Oct. 10.

"The British Government has never countenanced any general order for the tying up of prisoners on the field of battle," Mr. Churchill said in response to the German accusation which set off the whole controversy.

Addressing the House of Commons, the Prime Minister added that "such a process, however, may be necessary from time to time, under the stress of circumstances, and may indeed be in the best interests of the safety of the prisoners themselves."

By binding prisoners in camps, Mr. Churchill asserted, the Germans are attempting to use them as hostages upon whom reprisals can be taken for battlefield incidents over which they have no control.

Mr. Churchill said that public discussion meanwhile "would be detrimental to the interests of the prisoners of war of both countries."

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—While the Germans are piling up a vast record of atrocities against their own people and other peoples temporarily conquered by them, they are pushing their propaganda designed to show that Germans abroad are being subjected to harsh treatment at the hands of the democracies.

Speaking to a meeting of 10,000 German nationals in the Oerliken Stadium in Zurich, Switzerland, Gauleiter E. D. Bohle, head of the Auslandsdeutsch—Germans abroad—organization, protested against the placing of Germans "behind barbed wire." National Socialism believed, he said, "that citizens abroad were entitled to decent treatment and protection not only by their own state but above all by the country offering hospitality."

It is unnecessary to recite the innumerable examples where Nazi Germany has behaved in an absolutely indecent manner in the conquered territories. Reference to the latest example will suffice—that of British citizens, inhabitants of the Channel Islands, who have been deported to Germany for forced labor.

Herr Bohle even went so far as to allege with some emotion that the "New York Recruiting Commission demands that Germans living there should be conscripted into the American armed forces which is a flagrant violation of international law." Without even troubling to investigate such allegations Herr Bohle's appeal to international law is strange indeed after all the Nazi violations.

Herr Bohle remarked that "Germans abroad do not lag behind Germans in the Reich in their loyalty and readiness to serve Adolf Hitler and Greater Germany"—an open admission that such people should be allowed to continue unhindered in their activities against all other countries provided only that such actions further German ends.

"We believe," Herr Bohle also emphasized, that "Providence put us Germans into the world to look after Germany."

Records of the Stuttgart Institute for Germans abroad would show how Herr Bohle and his associates have followed that policy even for years before the outbreak of war. From Stuttgart emanated orders which were translated by "innocent Germans abroad" into actions which not only upset European governments but were aimed at enforcing a malevolent Greater Germany's will through this world.

How Germans long established outside the Reich are being forced to subserve war ends is shown in two examples recently reported from southeastern Europe. By an agreement between Germany and "independent" Croatia, almost all Germans by race in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia are to be "asked" to agree to repatriation to the Reich. About 30,000 persons will be affected and the anticipated repatriation will be completed by April, 1943. Such action follows the course already adopted in the Baltic States, in Bukovina, and Bessarabia and is evidence of transfers of population which Hitler is undertaking entirely regardless of the feeling of the people concerned.

The second case is even more disgraceful. The Slovenes of German-occupied Slovenia are being conscripted into the German Army without even being consulted. On the assumption that they are of German blood, they have been made subjects of the German Reich since Oct. 1. Gauleiter Rainer, who announced this decision in a speech on Oct. 4, even had the effontery to warn them that as "German citizens" they must "learn the German language, denounce acts of sabotage and all underground activities against Germans, and be prepared to defend the southern frontiers of the Reich or be prepared for such punishments as imprisonment, confiscation of property, and forcible deportation.

Race has become immaterial to the Nazis (except in case of Jews). All they want are greater and greater supplies of manpower for their war machine because of tremendous losses in Russia.

Yet Herr Bohle can declare that "the Axis is winning because of its better soldiers and above all its better conscience."

One of the most significant features about this meeting is that it was held on Swiss territory. Only a naïve individual could imagine that the Swiss people welcomed such an affront to their neutrality. In fact, it is clear that such a gathering was permitted only as a result of the usual German bullying and threats against a smaller country which is unable to resist.

According to democratic standards, it would be quite in keeping for any one or all of the United Nations to send representatives to speak about democracy to their nationals at present living in Switzerland. But it is unnecessary to define the attitude Germany would adopt under such circumstances. Here is another case where the Nazis utilize those international rules which it ignores whenever suitable.

Shaw's Comment

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw today joined an increasing number of Britons who disagree with their Government's action in shackling German prisoners as a reprisal for the same Nazi move against British captives.

"How are we obliged to copy him (Hitler)?" the author and playwright asked in a letter to the Times, of London. "How will our doing so 'protect' his British prisoners? . . . Who is to make the chains and what is to be their weight? And as the retaliatory process is self-perpetuating, how is it to be stopped before the human race is exterminated?"

Cast of Berlin Show Guests at White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The 300 soldiers in the cast of Irving Berlin's show, "This Is the Army," were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House after the Oct. 9 performance.

In disclosing this Oct. 10 White House officials said the performers came in shortly before midnight, had supper with the Chief Executive and First Lady, and then toured the mansion, with Mrs. Roosevelt giving a brief historic description of the building.

The President saw the Army show at a special matinee Thursday and told his press conference everyone should see it because it was fine and grand.

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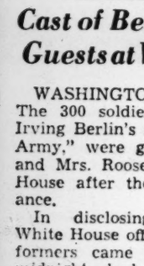
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Nazis Put on Defensive by Soviet Attacks

British - American accord on strategy is weighed by Berlin in its shift from the offensive.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—The German military spokesman who said last night on the Berlin Radio that the Führer's new formula for success is a changeover from offensive to defensive is seen here to have summed up neatly the rapid change forced on the Germans in Russia by the Soviets' effective resistance and British-American future plans.

For the Nazis now perceive that they are going to have urgent need for men outside of Russia. So now they are extemporizing plans to ensure withdrawal without either being caught on the wrong foot by Soviet counterattacks or sacrificing the ground they have purchased so slowly and expensively in the past two months.

This is a pretty problem. And the Germans with characteristic thoroughness are observed to be tackling it well ahead of time.

First they must seek to cripple the Red Army to make sure of the safe withdrawal of some of their estimated 180 divisions, of which 20 are named as armored. This is exclusive of satellite Axis formations.

Defense Line Needed

Then the Nazis must hold a defense line strong enough to keep the territory and resources they have seized out of Russian hands. Hence the continuance of attacks on Stalingrad and simultaneous preparation of the German people for news that the Reichswehr's eastward progress has ceased.

In all parts of the Russian line except the south it has ceased or practically ceased already—which certainly was not the original German plan at this period.

It does not seem to be generally realized that Nazi troops advancing upon Stalingrad have done so at a rate of less than a mile a day since their vanguard crossed the Don River at the elbow.

They had then only 40 miles to go—a sort of distance the Nazi panzers have covered in half a day's fighting before now—but they had to purchase those 40 miles at a heavy cost in time, men, and material.

Winter on the Way

Time is mentioned first because now it is believed here that there isn't enough of it left before winter to permit the Nazis to use Stalingrad as a fulcrum for a northward swing to cut off the main Russian armies in the north, fan out and converge toward Moscow.

One of the most interesting features of the attack on Stalingrad as a whole has been the relatively small proportion of armored troops to nonarmored in the Nazi battleline.

The Russians are not likely to have minimized the difficulties they have had to contend with and on Oct. 4, for example, when the first big Nazi wave came in, the Soviet reported that it comprised 30,000 men with 100 tanks. Since then it has been unusual for the number of tanks cited to reach three figures.

Three main reasons seem to underlie the changed lineup.

One is the fact that the size of the German's armored divisions has been reduced by half in order to make more of them and give them greater elasticity as an operational arm.

Another reason is the fact that Stalingrad terrain is not suited to tank warfare since the city is singularly free from open spaces, and the antitank defenses are very thoroughgoing.

A third reason is the diversion of Nazi strength southward in an attempt to make sure that further delays there don't foil Nazi plans to conuer the Caucasus and establish themselves on the Caspian Sea.

Although the United Nations have been criticized for not having opened a second land front in Western Europe already, the fact that the Germans know that Britain and America are preparing to do this in a big way at the appropriate time confronts Hitler with three manpower problems all developing at once.

They are located in Western Europe where invasion of the Continent by immense Allied forces is threatened, in Africa, in Egypt, and in Russia where even the south Nazi armies lost all the spectacular impetus which characterized the start of their journeys across Caucasia toward Astrakhan, down the Azov sea coast to Novorossisk.

Even in these regions where the Soviets have counterattacked and waged incessant warfare after first giving ground, the Nazi position is beginning to emerge as one of defense—or at any rate of offense impeded by the need of careful defensive considerations later.

The view held here indeed is that these considerations are likely now to be given priority over the original German 1942 plan of seizing Grozny and driving on to Baku.

Must Guard Future

Nothing could be more important to the Nazis militarily than that the Russians should be prevented from launching successful counteroffensives this winter.

The Nazis' lack of fast progress in Russia is attributed here, not to any waning military strength, but to the development of maximum strength at key points in future defense.

At every key point the Germans have captured they are believed to be busily digging trenches and traps, building fortifications, emplacing heavy guns, creating big depots for ammunition, provisions and other supplies.

In this way the Germans propose to confront the Russians with a stiffer problem than the Soviet had to solve last winter. The Germans say that they have greatly improved their transport and maintenance services in and toward Russia, and there is no disposition here to make light of the task ahead of the Russian armies.

At the same time doubts as to whether the Russians themselves have adequate transport facilities and supplies, as well as reserves, industrial strength and powers of recuperation, have been diminished by the events of this year.

The British military view that the Russians could keep the Germans employed at full strength while Britain and America carried out the inevitably long job of preparing for major offensives appears to have been essentially correct.

Germans are in need of strong defense line to hold territories taken from the Russians.

Совещание военных экспертов

1942
ГОЛОВА ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ
ГОЛОВА СМЕЛОСТЬ
ГОЛОВА ВЫЖИДАНИЕ
ГОЛОВА ОБОРОНА
ГОЛОВА НАСТУПЛЕНИЕ
ГОЛОВА ОБЕЗПЕЧЕНИЕ
ГОЛОВА ВЫЖИДАНИЕ
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ГОЛОВА ОБЕЗПЕЧЕНИЕ
ГОЛОВА ОБЕЗПЕЧ

Text of Roosevelt's Address to Nation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address last night follows:

As you know, I recently came back from a trip of inspection of camps and training stations and war factories.

The main thing that I observed on this trip is not exactly news. It is the plain fact that the American people are united as never before in their determination to do a job and do it well.

This whole nation of 130,000,000 free men and women and children is becoming one great fighting force. Some of us are soldiers or sailors, some of us are civilians. Some of us are fighting the war in airplanes five miles above the continent of Europe or the islands of the Pacific—some of us are fighting it in mines deep down in the earth of Pennsylvania or Montana. A few of us are decorated with medals for heroic achievement, but all of us can have that deep and permanent inner satisfaction that comes from doing the best we know how—each of us playing an honorable part in the great struggle to save our democratic civilization.

Unbeatable

Whatever our individual circumstances or opportunities—we are all in it, and our spirit is good, and we Americans and our allies are going to win—and do not let anyone tell you anything different.

That is the main thing that I saw on my trip around the country—unbeatable spirit. If the leaders of Germany and Japan could have come along with me, and had seen what I saw, they would agree with my conclusions. Unfortunately, they were unable to make the trip with me. That is one reason why we are carrying our war effort overseas—to them.

With every passing week the war increases in scope and intensity. That is true in Europe, in Africa, in Asia, and on all the seas.

The strength of the United Nations is on the up grade in this war. The Axis leaders, on the other hand, know by now that they have already reached their full strength, and that their steadily mounting losses in men and material cannot be fully replaced. Germany and Japan are already realizing what the inevitable result will be when the total strength of the United Nations hit them—at additional places on the earth's surface.

One of the principal weapons of our enemies in the past has been their use of what is called "the war of nerves." They have spread falsehood and terror; they have started fifth columns everywhere; they have duped the innocent; they have fomented suspicion and hate between neighbors; they have aided and abetted those people in other nations—even our own—whose words and deeds are advertised from Berlin and Tokyo as proof of disunity.

Common Sense

The greatest defense against all such propaganda is the common sense of the common people—and that defense is prevailing.

The "war of nerves" against the United Nations is now turning into a boomerang. For the first time, the Nazi propaganda machine is on the defensive. They began to apologize to their own people for the repulse of their vast forces at Stalingrad, and for the enormous casualties they are suffering. They are compelled to beg their overworked people to rally their weakened production. They even publicly admit, for the first time, that Germany can be fed only at the cost of stealing food from the rest of Europe.

They are proclaiming that a second front is impossible; but, at the same time, they are desperately rushing troops in all directions, and stringing barbed wire all the way from the coasts of Finland and Norway to the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, they are driven to increase the fury of their atrocities.

The United Nations have decided to establish the identity of those Nazi leaders who are responsible for the innumerable acts of savagery. As each of these criminal deeds is committed, it is being carefully investigated; and the evidence is being relentlessly piled up for the future purposes of justice.

We have made it entirely clear that the United Nations seek no mass reprisals against the populations of Germany or Italy or Japan. But the ringleaders and their brutal henchmen must be named, and apprehended, and tried in accordance with the judicial processes of criminal law.

There are now millions of Americans in army camps, in naval stations, in factories, and in shipyards.

Who are these millions upon whom the life of our country depends? What are they thinking? What are their doubts and what are their hopes? How is the work progressing?

The commander in chief cannot learn all of the answers to these questions in Washington. That is why I made the trip I did.

No Thought of Politics

It is very easy to say, as some have said, that when the President travels through the country he should go with a blare of trumpets, with crowds on the sidewalks, with batteries of reporters and photographers—talking and posing with all the politicians of the land.

But having had some experience in this war and in the last war, I can tell you very simply that the kind of trip I took permitted me to concentrate on the work I had to do without expending time, meeting all the demands of publicity. And—I might add it was a particular pleasure to make a tour of the country without having to give a single thought to politics.

I expect to make other trips for similar purposes, and I shall make them in the same way.

In the last war, I had seen great factories; but until I saw some of the new present day plants, I had not thoroughly visualized our American war effort. Of course, I saw only a small portion of all our plants, but that portion was a good cross section, and it was deeply impressive.

Transportation

The United States has been at war only 10 months, and is engaged in the enormous task of multiplying its armed forces many times. We are by no means at full production level yet. But I could not help asking myself on the trip, where would we be today if the government of the United States had not begun to build many of its factories for this huge increase more than two years ago—more than a year before war was forced upon us at Pearl Harbor.

We have also had to face the problem of shipping. Ships in every part of the world continue to be sunk by enemy action. But the total tonnage of ships coming out of American, Canadian and British shipyards, day by day, has increased so fast that we are getting ahead of our enemies in the bitter battle of transportation.

In expanding our shipping, we have had to enlist many thousands of men for our merchant marine. These men are serving magnificently. They are risking their lives every hour so that guns and tanks and planes and ammunition and food may be carried to the heroic defenders of Stalingrad and to all the United Nations' forces all over the world.

A few days ago I awarded the first maritime distinguished service medal to a young man—Edward F. Cheney of Yeadon, Pa.—who had shown great gallantry in rescuing his comrades from the oily waters of the sea after their ship had been torpedoed. There will be many more such acts of bravery.

In one sense my recent trip was a hurried one, out through the Middle West, to the Northwest, down the length of the Pacific Coast and back through the Southwest and the South. In another sense, however, it was a leisurely trip, because I had the opportunity to talk to the people who are actually doing the work—management and labor alike—on their own home grounds. It gave me a fine balance to do some thinking about the major problems of our war effort on the basis of first things first.

More Women Needed

As I told the three press association representatives who accompanied me, I was impressed by the large proportion of women employed — doing skilled manual work running machines. As time goes on, and many more of our men enter the armed forces, this proportion will increase. Within less than a year from now, there will probably be as many women as men working in our war production plants.

I had some enlightening experiences relating to the old saying of us men that curiosity—inquisitiveness—is stronger among women. I noticed that, frequently, when we drove unannounced down the middle of a great plant full of workers and machines, the first people to look up from their work were the men—and not the women. It was chiefly the men who were arguing as to whether that fellow in the straw hat was really the President or not.

Having seen the quality of the work and of the workers on our production lines and coupling these first-hand observations with the reports of actual performance of our weapons on the fighting fronts—I can say to you that we are getting ahead of our enemies in the battle of production.

Of great importance to our future production was the effective and rapid manner in which the Congress met the serious problem of the rising cost of living. It was a splendid example of the operation of democratic processes in wartime.

The machinery to carry out this act of the Congress was put into effect within 12 hours after the bill was signed. The legislation will help the cost-of-living problems of every worker in every factory and on every farm in the land.

In order to keep stepping-up our production, we have had to add millions of workers to the total labor force of the nation. And as new factories come into operation, we must find additional millions of workers.

This presents a formidable problem in the mobilization of manpower.

It is not that we do not have enough people in this country to do the job. The problem is to have the right numbers of the right people in the right places at the right time.

Ration Manpower

We are learning to ration materials; and we must now learn to ration manpower.

The major objectives of a sound manpower policy are:

First, to select and train men of the highest fighting efficiency needed for our armed forces in the achievement of victory over our enemies in combat.

Second, to man our war industries and farms with the workers needed to produce the arms and munitions and food required by ourselves and our fighting allies to win this war.

In order to do this, we shall be compelled to stop workers from moving from one war job to another as a matter of personal preference; to stop employers from stealing labor from each other; to use older men and handicapped people, and more women, and even grown boys and girls, wherever possible and reasonable, to place men of military age and fitness; to train new personnel for essential war work; and to stop the wastage of labor in all nonessential activities.

There are many other things that we can do, and do immediately, to help the manpower problem.

The school authorities in all the states should work out plans to enable our high school students to take some time from their school year, and to use their summer vacations, to help farmers raise and harvest their crops, or to work in the war industries. This does not mean closing schools and stopping education. It does mean giving older students a better opportunity to contribute to the war effort. Such work will do no harm to the students.

Stay Near Home

People should do their work as near their homes as possible. We cannot afford to transport a single worker into an area where there is already a worker available to do the job.

In some communities, employers dislike to employ women. In others they are reluctant to hire Negroes. In still others, older men are not wanted. We can no longer afford to indulge such prejudices or practices.

Every citizen wants to know what essential war work he can do the best. He can get the answer by applying to the nearest United States employment service office. There are 4,500 of these offices throughout the nation. They are the corner grocery stores of our manpower system. This network of employment offices is prepared to advise every citizen where his skills and labors are needed most, and to refer him to an employer who can utilize them to the best advantage in the war effort.

Perhaps the most difficult phase of the manpower problem is the scarcity of farm labor. I have seen many evidences of the fact, however, that the people are trying to meet it as well as possible.

In one community that I visited a perishable crop was harvested by turning out the whole of the high school for three or four days.

All Turn to Harvest

In another community of fruit growers the usual Japanese labor was not available; but when the fruit ripened, the banker, the butcher, the lawyer, the garage man, the druggist, the local editor, and in fact every able-bodied man and woman in the town, left their occupations and went out, gathered the fruit, and sent it to market.

Every farmer in the land must realize fully that his production is part of war production, and that he is regarded by the nation as essential to victory. The American people expect him to keep his production up, and even to increase it. We will use every effort to help him get labor; but, at the same time, he and the people of his community must use ingenuity and co-operative effort to produce crops, and livestock and dairy products.

It may be that all of our volunteer effort — however well intentioned and well administered—will not suffice to solve the problem. In that case, we shall have to adopt new legislation. If this is necessary, I do not believe that the American people will shrink from it.

In a sense, every American, because of the privilege of his citizenship, is a part of the selective service.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the selective service boards. The successful operation of the selective service system and the way it has been accepted by the great mass of our citizens give us confidence that if necessary, the same principle could be used to solve any manpower problem.

Volunteers Thanked

And I want also to say a word of praise and thanks for the more than 10,000,000 people, all over the country, who have volunteered for the work of civilian defense—and who are working hard at it. They are displaying unselfish devotion in the patient performance of their often tiresome and always anonymous tasks. In doing this important work they are helping to fortify our national unity and our real understanding of the fact that we are all involved in this war.

Naturally, on my trip I was most interested in watching the training of our fighting forces.

All of our combat units that go overseas must consist of young, strong men who have had thorough training. A division that has an average age of 23 or 24 is a better fighting unit than one which has an average age of 33 or 34. The more of such troops we have in the field, the sooner the war will be won, and the smaller will be the cost in casualties.

Draft at 18 Necessary

Therefore, I believe that it will be necessary to lower the present minimum age for selective service from 20 years down to 18. We have learned how inevitable that is—and how important to the speeding up of victory.

I can very thoroughly understand the feeling of all parents whose sons have entered our armed forces. I have an appreciation of that feeling—and so has my wife.

I want every father and every mother who has a son in the service to know—again, from what I have seen with my own eyes—that the men in the army, navy and marine corps are receiving today the best possible training, equipment and medical care. And we will never fail to provide for the spiritual needs of our officers and men under the chaplains of our armed service.

Good training will save many lives in battle. The highest rate of casualties is always suffered by units comprised of inadequately trained men.

We can be sure that the combat units of our Army and Navy are well manned, and well equipped, and well trained. Their effectiveness in action will depend upon the quality of their leadership and upon the wisdom of the strategic plans on which all military operations are based.

Typewriter Experts Rapped

I can say one thing about our plans: They are not being decided by the typewriter strategists who expound their views in the press or on the radio.

One of the greatest of American soldiers, Robert E. Lee, once remarked on the tragic fact that in the war of his day all the best generals were apparently working on newspapers instead of in the army. That seems to be true in all war.

The trouble with the typewriter strategists is that, while they may be full of bright ideas, they are not in possession of much information about the facts or problems of military operations.

We, therefore, will continue to leave the plans for this war to the military leaders.

The military and naval plans of the United States are made by the joint staff of the Army and Navy which is constantly in session in Washington. The chiefs of this staff are Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold. They meet and confer regularly with representatives of the British joint staff, and with representatives of Russia, China, the Netherlands, Poland, Norway, the British dominions and other nations working in the common cause.

Moves Will Be Secret

Since this unity of operations was put into effect last January, there has been a very substantial agreement between these planners, all of whom are trained in the profession of arms—air, sea and land—from their early years. As commander-in-chief I have at all times also been in substantial agreement.

As I have said before, many major decisions of strategy have been made. One of them—on which we have all agreed—relates to the necessity of diverting enemy forces from Russia and China to other theaters of war by new offensives against Germany and Japan. An announcement of how these offensives are to be launched, and when, and where, cannot be broadcast over the radio at this time.

We celebrate today the exploit of a bold and adventurous Italian — Christopher Columbus —who with the aid of Spain opened up a new world where freedom and tolerence and respect for human rights and dignity provided an asylum for the oppressed of the old world.

Today, the sons of the new world are fighting in lands far distant from their own America. They are fighting to save for all mankind, including ourselves, the principles which have flourished in this new world of freedom.

We are mindful of the countless millons of people whose future liberty and whose very lives depend upon permanent victory for the United Nations.

Objective Is Clear

There are a few people in this country who, when the collapse of the Axis begins, will tell our people that we are safe once more; that we can tell the rest of the world to "stew in its own juice"; that never again will we help to pull "the other fellow's chestnuts from the fire;" that the future of civilization can jolly well take care of itself insofar as we are concerned.

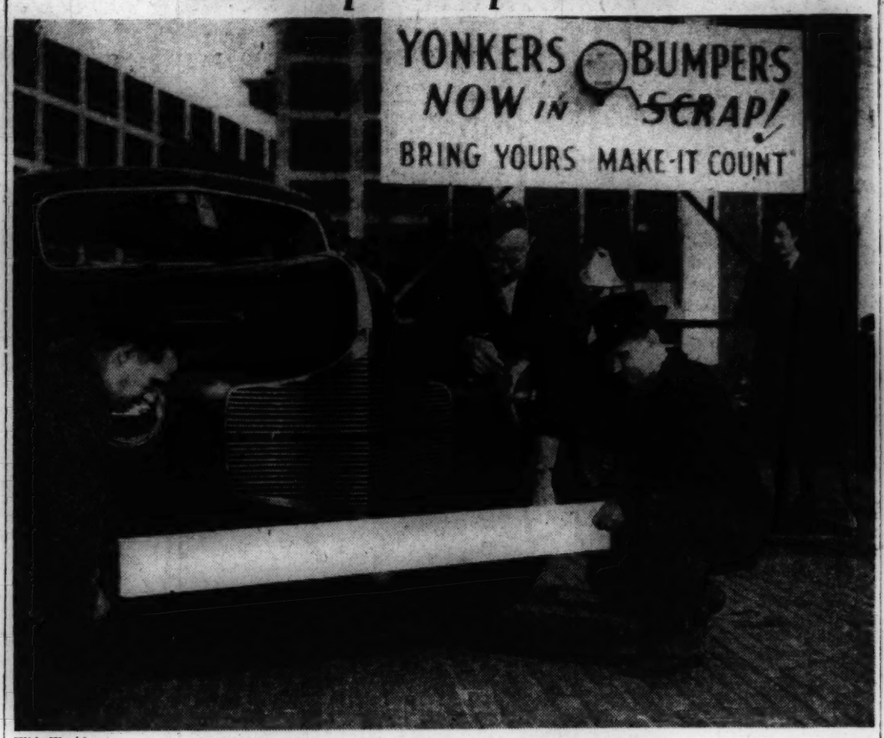
But it is useless to win battles if the cause for which we fought these battles is lost. It is useless to win a war unless it stays won.

We, therefore, fight for the restoration and perpetuation of faith and hope throughout the world.

The objective of today is clear and realistic. It is to destroy completely the military power of Germany, Italy and Japan to such good purpose that their threat against us and all the other United Nations cannot be revived a generation hence.

We are united in seeking the kind of victory that will guarantee that our grandchildren can grow and, under God, may live their lives, free from the constant threat of invasion, destruction, slavery and violent death.

A 'Bumper Crop' for War



Wide World

Shields Front and Back of Wood This Time

After donating his steel automobile bumpers to the salvage campaign, Charles Frederickson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., purchases a set of wooden bumpers. He watches as mechanics attach the new buffers. The War Salvage Committee proposes that the wooden bumpers be painted white as a safety measure.

Roosevelt Backs Youth Draft; Pledges New Allied Drives

Continued from Page 1

military phases of the war, the President, speaking from the White House last night in a fireside radiocast which was heard throughout the world as well as throughout America, made two announcements of great domestic importance.

He made it candidly clear to parents that the drafting of 18 and 19-year-old youths was urgently inevitable. He explained frankly that a youthful army was a better fighting army and that the lowering of the draft age would mean a quicker victory and smaller casualties.

He listed industrial and farm manpower shortages as one of the pressing problems of the war effort and stated that if voluntary methods of getting the right numbers of workers in the right jobs at the right time it would be necessary to apply the draft principle to men and women on the civilian front.

In tone and content, Mr. Roosevelt's address, which in part reported in person on his recent tour of the country, was confident and encouraging. He said he was convinced that the American people are united as never before behind their determination to do the job of winning the war and he declared bluntly: "We Americans and our Allies are going to win—and do not let anyone tell you anything different."

Axis Past Its Peak

The President offered evidence on four concrete points to support his optimistic estimate of the trend of the fighting:

1. He asserted that the strength of the United Nations is on the upgrade, while the strength of the Axis, in both men and materiel, has passed its peak. He said that the steadily mounting losses of Germany and Japan can no longer be fully replaced.

2. He declared that on the basis of his own observations and reports of actual performance of American weapons on the fighting fronts, the United Nations are getting ahead of their enemies in the battle of production.

3. He revealed that total tonnage of ships coming out of American, Canadian, and British yards has increased so fast that "we are getting ahead of our enemies in the bitter battle of transportation"—this despite the fact that ships in every part of the world continue to be sunk by enemy action.

4. He contended that the "war of nerves" against the United Nations is now turning into a boomerang, that, for the first time, the Nazi propaganda machine is on the defensive.

Apologies by Berlin

In his analysis of the defensive nature of Nazi propaganda, Mr. Roosevelt cited that Berlin is now beginning to apologize to the people for repulse of their vast forces at Stalingrad and for the enormous casualties they are suffering, that the Nazis are compelled to beg their overworked people to rally their weakened production and that for the first time they even publicly admit that Germany can be fed only at the cost of stealing food from the rest of Europe.

The President noted that German reaction to second-front preparations by the Allies was typical of this worried mood.

"They are," he said, "proclaiming that a second front is impossible; but, at the same time, they are desperately rushing troops in all directions, and stringing barbed wire all the way from the coasts of Finland and Norway to the islands of the Eastern Mediterranean."

On the important issue of the second front, which he discussed briefly but pointedly, the President placed great emphasis upon the fact that the strategic decisions have been and will continue to be made exclusively by the military technicians of the United Nations. He rejected the reports of important disagreement between Stalin and Churchill on diversionary military plans and underlined the unity in the top command of the United Nations.

War Must Stay Won

Illustrating the extent to which his mind is on the large goal is the fact that the President has not delievered a major address since the war in which he has not focused attention at some point on the need of America playing a decisive role in creating and maintaining the future peace.

This was true again last night when he remarked with characteristic force and clarity: "It is useless to win battles if the cause for which we have fought these battles is lost. It is useless to win a war unless it stays won."

Mr. Roosevelt likewise took occasion to let the Axis know in advance that any half-peace it would like to sell when the going gets rough will find no buyer in the American Government.

"The objective of today," he concluded, "is clear and realistic. It is to destroy completely the military power of Germany, Italy, and Japan to such good purpose that their threat against us and all the other United Nations cannot be revived a generation hence."

Plea for Spanish Unity Hints Wide Dissension

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The call for Spanish unity in the recent speeches by Gen. Francisco Franco and other Madrid leaders—which is another way of asking support for El Caudillo's regime—suggest that dissension is still prevalent in spite of the recent cabinet shakeup. Every possible motive, including that of imperial ambition, has been utilized in an attempt to restore harmony in Spain.

Outstanding among the speeches, released by the Office of War Information from broadcasts monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, was one given by Tomas Garcia Figueras, Delegate for Education and Culture in the Office of the High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco.

The Delegate told a large audience in Barcelona that there would be "no status quo for Spain in North Africa," and that Spain's rightful sphere included the entire area from the Pyrenees to the Atlas Mountains. This region properly belongs neither to Europe nor to Africa, he said, and the control of any part of it by non-Spanish peoples constitutes a menace to Spain.

This bold claim to French Algeria and perhaps other parts of French North Africa was given weight by the fact that the Captain-General of the Catalonian military district and other high Spanish officials were on the platform with the Delegate. The address was also broadcast to Spanish domestic audiences by the Madrid radio.

One interpretation is that Hitler has given Franco the green light to make such claims, and the Axis then uses this propaganda, along with Italian agitation for Tunisia, Corsica, and Nice, as a means of keeping France in line. Some observers, however, are inclined to believe that Franco is using imperialistic appeals in order to rally the people behind his regime.

Appeal for Loyalty

Franco's speech to the Second National Congress of the Falangist Youth Front bears out this latter view. He started out with a ringing appeal for loyalty and forbearance of hardships, saying that "sacrifice is the simple but basic principle of the Falangist movement." At the conclusion of his speech he called on the Falangist youth to start "missionary work" throughout Spain, admitting that there were "Spaniards who refused to collaborate at this stage, but they will assuredly be condemned by history."

In the same speech, Franco made a strong attempt to consolidate his support among monarchists and Roman Catholics. He stated that the past grandeur of Spain was brought about "by a Catholic King and Queen," under whom "Spaniards dedicated themselves to the missionary work of propagating the Christian faith." He blamed the fall of the Spanish Empire on the "Encyclopedists and Masonic lodges."

In another passage Franco made, for the first time, an outright bid for support among the radical Spanish workers. This corresponded roughly to the socialistic appeal used by the Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his recent speech in the Sportpalast. Franco told the youth of Spain, "We do not condemn Marxism nor its methods so far as it is concerned with social ambitions. With these we not only agree but we go further. However, we condemn Marxism for its anti-nationalist, materialist and aggressive attitudes."

In his last major address, delivered at Coruna late in August, Franco had said: "The spirit of unity among all Spaniards must rest upon two pillars: the Army and the Falange. . . . Our boys who were killed in the civil war must not have fallen in vain!" Two weeks later he announced the dismissal of his pro-Nazi Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suñer.

"Changing the Guard"

At the time, it will be remembered, the dismissal of Señor Serrano was interpreted by some as showing the effects of America's offer to help Spain after the war if it stays neutral, and as indicating a desire on the part of Franco to swing toward the United Nations. The Falangist organ Arriba, however, referred to the shift as merely a "changing of the guard," and former Spanish loyalists in Mexico and Chile upheld this view. Late in September, after a four-day session, the new Spanish Cabinet announced that it would continue its policy of support for the Axis.

In perspective, the basic reason for Franco's Cabinet change seems to have been that domestic conflicts had reached a point where drastic action was necessary if the fascist regime were to survive internal disruption. The Falange, whose 2,000,000 members are the sole political party in Spain and Franco's chief support, had incurred the enmity of the army, the Roman Catholic church, and the monarchists. The bombing of an Army-Carlist meeting in a Bilbao church on Aug. 15, supposedly by members of Serrano Suñer's extremist minority Falange, made some action imperative if Army opposition to the pro-Nazi clique was to be kept under control.

In the last two weeks, however, there have been reports of dissension in Spain, although there is no direct confirmation of these from Spanish sources. A Brazilian broadcast, citing a Stockholm dispatch, told of "encounters between armed groups of Carlists and Falangists in various parts of Spain." Moscow radio cited Lisbon sources to the effect that "the opposition among Army officers and big industrialists to the Falange is increasing," and "the internal situation in Spain is more strained of late."

More specifically, Moscow asserts that Army officers have asked Franco to remove followers of Serrano Suñer who have been left in key Falange positions—especially the Secretary General of the Falange, Jose Louis de Arresa, who somehow weathered the recent storm.

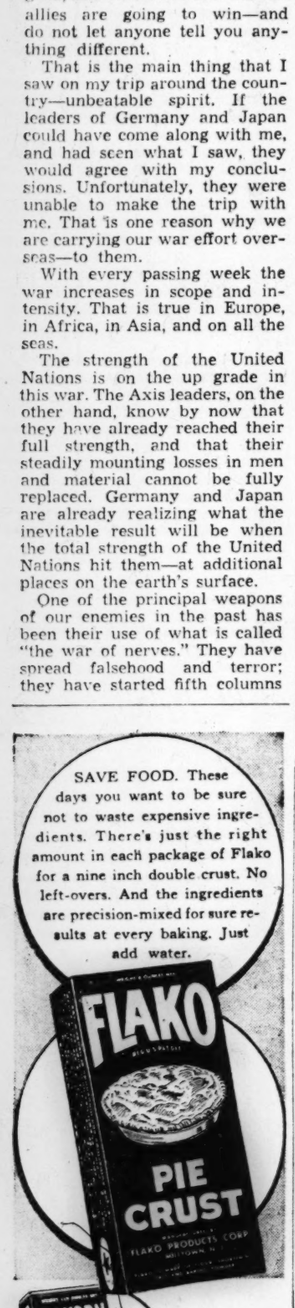
Delay in Reconstruction

Popular dissatisfaction has been rising in Spain because of sheer hunger and because little has been done to rebuild the country four years after the close of the "civil war." Republican sentiment is still predominant, and has to be held down by force. An estimated 300,000 political prisoners are still awaiting trial in Spain for their actions during and after the war, and other thousands are still in France waiting to be thrown to the Falangists when Franco is ready for them.

Another source of dissatisfaction among the Spanish people is the Blue Legion, which was reported to have suffered 6,000 casualties in last winter's fighting. Last April Serrano Suñer had quoted Franco as saying that if the Nazis could not stop the Russians, Spain would help them "not with 15,000 but with a million men." In September the Nazi radio found it necessary to deny rumors that the Blue Legionnaires were being paid by the German government. On Oct. 2 Franco told the Youth Front simply that "the youth of Spain is a living example of gallantry on the Eastern Front."

Yet Spain is now so weak that it might well be more of a liability than an asset to the Axis as a military partner. A common view among many expert observers is that Germany may actually prefer to keep Spain on a nonbelligerent basis, in order to shorten the coastline to be guarded against invasion and to utilize the propaganda machine of the Falange in Latin America.

How the Falange operates on this side of the Atlantic was shown by the recent exposure in Havana of a Falangist plot to overthrow the Cuban government. Franco's international fifth column not only spread Axis propaganda among the Cubans, but also had stores of oil cached along the island's coast for supplying enemy submarines.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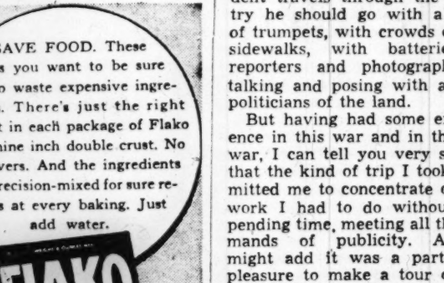

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All-U. S. 'Gas' Rations Nov. 22; East Included in Tire Rules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration set Nov. 9 as the date for gasoline ration registration for all of the United States except the already-rationed East. The East, however, with the rest of the country, must give additional tire information.

In gearing gasoline rationing more closely to the tire conservation program, the OPA made these innovations in the plan now operated in the East:

1. Periodic tire inspections as a requirement for any renewal of rations, as well as any application for tires or recaps.

2. Certification that the applicant owns no more than five tires for any vehicle.

3. Revocation or reduction of rations for drivers who exceed the 35-mile-an-nour speed limit.

The registration beginning Nov. 9 will be for "A" coupon books with the rationing plan to go into effect Nov. 22.

Each applicant will be required to list the serial number of all tires he owns. If he lists more than five tires for each car, he will be denied an "A" book until he shows he has disposed of the excess tires.

The OPA said it would announce shortly details of the periodic tire inspection program.

All car owners registering next month will receive "A" books containing coupons for mileage at the rate, of 2,880 miles a year. Applications for supplemental rations, which the OPA saaid would receive "most careful scrutiny," may be filed any time after the basic "A" book has been received.

To qualify for a supplemental ration, the applicant must show that he needs more than 150 miles a month of occupational driving, and that he has formed a car-sharing club for carrying three or more persons, in addition to himself, to and from work regularly.

If the applicant has not formed a car-sharing club, he must prove that alternative means of transportation are inadequate, and that it is impossible for him to carry others.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the plan was designed to reduce the national average passenger car mileage to 5,000 miles a year, as recommended by the Baruch Committee.

"In order to achieve this average," Mr. Henderson said, "we must remember that only essential driving can be permitted, and that the vast majority of cars will receive less than the average mileage. Through this patriotic curtailment of driving, it will be possible for this country to live within its rubber supply and to carry on our activities essential to winning of the war."

Of the 2,880 miles a year driving—based on 15 miles to the gallon—provided by the "A" book, 1,800 miles are presumed to be for occupational driving, and the remainder for "necessary family driving."

Motorists with more than five tires may sell the excess tires to the Government, the OPA announced. Details of the plan will be announced in the near future. Motorists presumably will receive prices in line with present ceilings on used tires.

Three in Seized War Plants Face F. B. I. Bribery Charges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Navy took possession of the plant of Triumph Explosives, Inc., at Elkton, Md., and two subsidiaries at Milford, Del., as the White House announced that the FBI had arrested a plant Vice-President, an Army inspector and a Navy inspector on bribery charges.

A White House statement said the inspectors were charged with accepting bribes in the guise of "service fees" and that the Navy's "preliminary investigation indicates that more than $1,000,000 in management 'irregularities' may be involved."

The Navy took over the plants under terms of a presidential executive order which said it was desirous that they be operated "effectively and safely."

The White House statement follows:

Upon orders of the President, the Navy Department this morning took possession and control of the plants of Triumph Explosives, Inc., at Elkton, Md., and of two of its subsidiaries, the Milford Ordnance Company and the Sussex Ordnance Company at Milford, Del.

The plants have been placed in charge of Commander A. B. McCrary, acting for the Army and Navy. There will be no interruption of the plants' production of war material.

At the same time, the Department of Justice announced the arrest, by special agents of the F. B. I. on charges of bribery, of Josef Ben Decker, Executive Vice-President of Triumph; J. A. McCambrdge, until very recently Civilian Army Inspector at the Triumph plant; and Reginald Gregory, Chief Civilian Navy Inspector at Triumph.

The arrest of Decker and Civilian Inspectors resulted from an audit by the Renegotiation Section of the Navy Procurement Office which uncovered numerous instances of bribery in the Triumph Company management. A full report was then submitted to the War Frauds Unit of the Department of Justice for prosecution. The inspectors are charged with accepting bribes in the guise of "service fees." The Navy's preliminary investigation indicates that more than $1,000,000 in management "irregularities" may be involved.

The plants will be returned to the company management as soon as competent officials satisfactory to both the Army and Navy are available. The Triumph Company had been awarded the Navy "E" for production achievement, and the Government is anxious that this record not be interrupted. Meanwhile, continuance of the present management under conditions disclosed by the Navy investigation was regarded as endangering production on a full-time basis.

Tom C. Clark, Chief of the War Frauds Unit, said that the Unit and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the Army and the Navy, is now making a thorough investigation of all phases of the case and that, where warranted, grand jury action will follow promptly.

Pleasant Traveling to South

Victor T. Pintak

Florida's Link With the Midwest

The Streamliner City of Miami, with its de luxe reclining chair coaches, will operate from Chicago to Miami as usual this coming winter.

No Extra Trains to Florida in Prospect

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Rails

Unless Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, makes an exception to his blanket ruling of last week in which all railway passenger schedules were frozen as of Sept. 26, no extra trains or extra sections can be put on the Florida run this coming winter.

The general feeling among railroad men is that Mr. Eastman will not make any exceptions to his ruling. In fact, they look for further rail restrictions. The rail lines serving the South usually put their crack Florida fliers in service around mid-December and pull them off in early spring. Mr. Eastman's ruling, however, will drastically curtail any such schedules.

In normal times only about 25 per cent of Florida's visitors went by train. Because of gas and tire shortages 95 per cent of Florida's annual visitors now have turned to the railroads for transportation.

Easterners planning to spend the winter in Florida are assured of six daily trains. New Englanders, however, will have no through Pullman service to Florida this year. Connections must be made in New York.

Seaboard has three trains. Leaving New York at 2:05 p. m. is the fast Silver Meteor carrying Pullmans and reserved-seat-reclining-chair coaches. Seaboard's Palmland and Sun Queen also leave New York daily, the former leaving at 9:30 p. m. and the latter at 10:30 a. m. These schedules may be changed as the season advances.

Atlantic Coast Line trains which will operate this coming winter are the Tamiami Champion, East Coast, and the Tamiami Champion, West Coast, and the Havana Special. The East Coast Champion leaves New York daily at 3:55 p. m. and the West Coast Champion departs at 12:50 p. m. The Havana Special leaves daily at 10:15 p. m. These schedules, of course, are subject to change.

There will be train service from Chicago to Florida this winter though it, like in the East, will be curtailed. The Pennsylvania, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and the Illinois Central will operate trains to Florida resorts.

With heavier and heavier demands on the railroads by the military there naturally is going to be less and less equipment available for civilian use. There are going to be many persons who won't be able to go to Florida when it is convenient for them. They will have to go at the railroad's convenience or not at all.

Arizona Limited Off

Luxury trains slowly are falling away before the demands of the Army and Navy. The Rock Island Lines and the Southern Pacific System have announced that the Arizona Limited, popular winter train between Chicago and Southern Arizona points, will not be operated this season. This announcement came before Mr. Eastman's order freezing rail schedules. This action, of course, is taken to conserve equipment, motive power and manpower for the movement of essential war traffic. The Golden State Limited and the Californian, daily, all-year trains between Chicago and Southern California points, will continue to operate and provide service for the Southern Arizona regions served by the Arizona Limited. Although travelers will regret the temporary discontinuance of the seasonal Arizona Limited, accommodations and appointments available in the modern, light-weight, streamlined Pullmans on the Golden State Limited compare favorably with those of the Arizona Limited equipment.

I. C. Changes

The Illinois Central is making major changes in its long-distance passenger train schedules and services to fit war time conditions. Effective Sunday, Oct. 18, through travel in sleeping cars between Chicago and New Orleans and between St. Louis and New Orleans will be diverted to the Panama Limited, and the extra fare on this train will be discontinued. The Creole and the Louisiana will provide coach service between Chicago and New Orleans, and the usual system connections. In addition, sleeping cars will be operated on the Creole between Louisville, Memphis, and Hot Springs, also southward from Cincinnati, Louisville and Memphis to New Orleans and northward from Gulfport to Chicago.

Train Puffs

Two schools to fit young college women for the duties of ticket sellers and train information and reservation bureau attendants have been opened by the Pennsylvania Railroad . . . Seaboard Railway has opened its new passenger station—the Eugene C. Bagwell station—in Raleigh, N. C. . . . In the year prior to the outbreak of the war, 900,000 meals were served in Canadian National Railway dining cars while last year 2,369,000 meals were served . . . Yellowstone's "Old Faithful Line," one of the few railroad tracks in a national park, has gone into the scrap drive. This narrow gauge track was built in 1903 to haul wood to boiler room for heating Old Faithful Inn whose heating system has since been changed from wood to oil.

Less Familiar Bulbs for Fall Planting

Plant all the tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, crocus—the usual run of bulbs—that you can find room for this autumn; but do save a bit of space to get acquainted with some others which deserve greater popularity than they now enjoy. There are the bulbous irises, for instance—English, Dutch, and Spanish. Not as showy as other irises, perhaps, but dainty and orchid-like on their slender, swaying stems from one to two feet high. Some sorts bloom very early, and all are fine for cutting.

Set the bulbs four inches deep and from eight to 10 inches apart. North of New York City they should have a light mulch—about two inches. English iris will grow in a fairly heavy soil; while the others like one which has been lightened with sand or coal ashes. All three prefer a sunny location.

The earliest of the trio to bloom is the Dutch iris; and the following varieties are recommended: White Excelsior, pure white; Hart Nibrig, a clear blue; J. W. De Wilde, deep yellow; Cornelius Troost, pale yellow. Following the blooms of the Dutch type come those of the Spanish iris—about two weeks later. If you want a lovely splash of color, try these sorts: British Queen, an exquisite white; Bronze Queen, terra cotta; Excelsior, light blue; and be sure to include Golden Lion, golden yellow and daintily frilled. Right here let me say that the Dutch and Spanish irises should be planted as late in the fall as possible. Too early planting allows them to make top growth which may suffer injury during the winter. On the other hand, the English iris, the latest of all to bloom, should be planted as early as it is possible to obtain the bulbs. Good English varieties include: Prince of Wales, deep purple; Tantalus, light blue, with darker shadings; Mer de Glace, white; and Queen Alexandra, lavender.

Happy in the Rock Garden

Another spring-flowering bulb too little seen in our gardens is the Brodiaea which is especially happy in the rock garden. Its long, tubular flowers, in striking colors, are borne in clusters on strong, wiry stems. They are fine for naturalizing, too, growing equally well in shade or sun; though they prefer a protected situation. Set the bulbs four inches deep and from four to six inches apart. Mulch heavily where winters are severe. You will like the following: grandiflora, glossy purple (very long lasting); ixioides, a fine yellow; and unifiora, star-shaped white, shaded blue.

If you are looking for a perfectly hardy, easily grown plant for naturalizing in woodland or the open, I suggest you try the Camassia. Its beautiful, star-shaped flowers—sometimes two inches across—grow loosely on tall spikes. Often there will be as many as 75 blossoms on a single stem. In massed planting it makes a fine show. Varieties are: esculenta, rich purple; esculenta alba, white; and Fraseri, pale blue. The Camassia blooms in May or early June. Plant the bulbs in clumps six to eight inches apart and four inches deep. They can remain undisturbed for years, continuing to bloom and increase.

Resembles the Freesia

The Babiana, which somewhat resembles the freesia, is another seldom planted bulb. It grows from six to nine inches tall and is very sweet-scented. Plant in October four inches deep and four inches apart. The strongest growing variety is macrantha, purple and yellow. Others are: plicata, violet and blue; and a bright scarlet sort.

Sparaxis will prove a welcome newcomer to the spring garden. The graceful, cup-shaped flowers grow in clusters on thin stems, showing red, purple, brown or orange hearts. They will grow well anywhere, but are particularly at home in the rock garden or in front of shrubbery. Set in clumps of five or six, three inches deep. Their height is from six to eight inches.

The Mariposa lily—sometimes called butterfly tulip—comes to us from California. Mariposa is Spanish for butterfly; and the attractive, cup-shaped flowers are often veined and spotted like a butterfly's wings. The colors are delicate—lilac, pale yellow, rose and white. The average height is 15 inches, and it continues to bloom through most of the summer. Plant in October or early November, three inches deep and six inches apart. Where winters are very cold, apply a fairly heavy mulch after the ground freezes.

And don't fail to tuck in a few of those intriguing Hoop Petticoats—little yellow narcissi whose blossoms look for all the world like miniature hoop skirts. These belong in the rock garden and like to nestle against a protecting boulder. Follow planting directions for Sparaxis.

These are only a few of the less well-known plants whose gay bloom will lend diversity to the spring garden. All are easy to grow and once planted, most of them will take care of themselves.—Ethel M. Eaton.

A Tuesday Feature

Metal Miners Held in Place; Few New Ones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Metal miners generally are being held in place by the recent Manpower Commission order requiring those in Western States to get releases from the United States Employment Service before leaving the mines for other jobs; but new workers are not coming into the mines, according to John E. Gross, regional associate director for the Mountain States, of the Manpower Commission.

Mr. Gross, who recently returned from a tour through the northern end of the region, said men are shying off from jobs in the mines, because they realize they will have to have a good reaso if they are to get out again. In order to get large numbers of fresh workers into the mines, and thereby increase production, which had admittedly fallen off as miners went either to the army or to other employment, it will be necessary to put other types of employment under the same restriction, he said.

According to Robert S. Palmer, Secretary of the Colorado Mining Association, Colorado metal mines could use virtually twice as many men as they have left after the summers' drift-away.

Mr. Gross said there is a shortage of manpower everywhere in the six States of the region—Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado—although some mining camps have nearer a full crew than others.

Mrs. Jessie A. Harris, a stenographer in the office of the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, recently resigned to take a better paying job.

As a stenographer she has earned $125 a month since 1935. She said that after she had paid pay roll deductions, bought war bonds and paid for insurance, she has $104.85 left monthly—but due to recent increases in the cost of living she figures this will go only as far as $89 would go formerly. She has two children to support.

So, she regretfully wrote Chairman Henry S. Sherman, she is leaving to take a better-paying job—washing dishes in the commissary of the construction camp at Pando, Colo., where a huge training area for ski troopers is being built. There, she wrote, she will get $132 a month, plus board and room.

Hitler to Mobilize Labor Unit From 'Slave' Young Folk

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (ONA)—Plans for mobilization of 1,500,000 adolescents in occupied Europe for labor assignments on Germany's eastern front have been handed to representatives of the Axis countries in Berlin, the Moscow radio reports. The age of the adolescents was not specified.

The German General Staff was said to have worked out a plan for two months of military training for the young people from Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Croatia and Slovakia. Most of them are expected to reach the front by Dec. 1.

Formations, to be called labor units, will apparently be used for the erection of fortifications and other work on the Nazis' winter positions. A special department at Hitler's headquarters has been set up to administer these groups, and a General Hoth has been sent to inspect camps set up there to train members of the Italian youth organization, Giuventu del Littorio.

Star of Year Fades After It Explodes

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 13 (AP)—Another faint star has had its Cinderella moment of brilliance, won the attention of astronomers, and faded.

This star, Nova Cygni, provided the big star show of 1942. Astronomers estimate that about one star a year explodes in this galaxy, but some at their brightest are still faint, and the telescopes miss them.

Dr. Fritz Zwicky discovered Nova Cygni by accident early in September while testing a new grating on the 18-inch Schmidt reflector at Mount Palomar. In fact, it was not until he was back at the California Institute of Technology looking over his plates that he noticed the broad hydrogen emission lines in the star-field spectrum and knew that one of the stars had blown off its outer shell.

He telegraphed a report to Harvard Observatory. There, examination of plates of star images disclosed Nova Cygni had been visible since about June 8.

Mount Wilson Observatory, keeping watch on the star, saw it begin to fade sharply three weeks ago. Nova Cygni can now be seen only with the larger telescopes.

South African Army Lowers Retiring Age

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Oct. 10. Delayed. (AP)—Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts issued orders today lowering the retiring age of officers of the South African Army and withdrawing officers and noncommissioned officers of mature years from desert fighting.

The retirement age of officers was reduced from 65 to 60 years. New Age limits for field officers were fixed at 50 for lieutenant colonels, 45 for majors, 40 for captains, 35 for lieutenants and 44 for other ranks. It was also understood that none more than 30 years old will be commissioned in the fighting units.

Nuri Pasha Heads New Iraq Cabinet

BAGDAD, Iraq, Oct. 13 (AP)—A new Iraq cabinet was formed Oct. 8 with Gen. Nuri Pasha es Said as Prime Minister and Acting Defense Minister, succeeding Jamal el Madfai, who resigned Oct. 5.

[Gen. Nuri Pasha had held both the premiership and the defense portfolio previously. His cabinet, which resigned March 31, 1940, was succeeded by the government of Rashid Ali el Gailani, who was ousted and exiled when the British entered Iraq because of Axis machinations there.]

Other members of the new cabinet are Foreign Minister Abdul Illa Hafidh and Interior Minister Tashin el Askari.

Four Men Admit Guilt In Work Conspiracy

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Four Albany men pleaded guilty in federal court yesterday to a charge of conspiring to obtain about $50,000 from employees on a Government construction project at Voorheesville and were fined $10,000 each.

Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant paroled the men in the custody of their counsel until the fines are paid, for which Judge Bryant set a 10-day deadline.

The defendants were charged with instituting a "permit card" system for furnishing operating engineers and hiring non-union men after union rolls were exhausted, the non-union workers being required to pay for the privilege of working.

Indo-China Crops Used by Japanese

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 13—The BBC said that Japan is taking the whole rice and cereal harvest of French Indo-China.

The Japanese News Agency said today, continued the broadcast, "that the harvest was being taken by agreement with the French authorities and that more than 80 per cent of this year's crop had already been shipped to Japanese ports.

Wounded From Dieppe Return to Canada Homes

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Canadian soldiers wounded in the Dieppe raid have arrived in Canada and last night were en route to their homes on trains after an uneventful Atlantic crossing.

With the Dieppe veterans were about 700 other Canadian soldiers invalided back to Canada.

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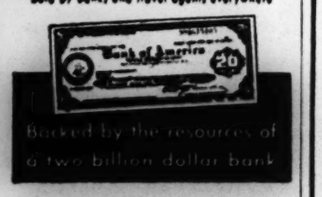

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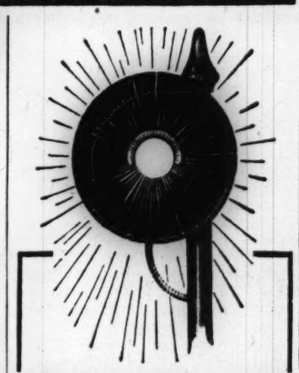

NOTHING IS GOING TO STOP UNCLE SAM!

On the Delaware & Hudson Railroad the signals are set at "GO AHEAD" for never-ending train loads of America's fit fighting men and for the vast mountains of materials and supplies they must have . . . to WIN.

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The Christian Science Monitor

'Mr. Sycamore' at the Colonial—News of the Stage—On the Radio

Theater Guild Presents Its First Play of Season

By L. A. Sloper

John Gwilt, postman, was tired of tramping the streets of the little town of Smeed, delivering letters and packages. He felt there was too much movement in human existence, too much getting and spending, too much bickering. He longed for peace and quiet and the opportunity for contemplation.

John admired trees, which seemed to him much superior to men. He liked their dignity, their calm, their intimate association with the earth, the sun, the rain, and the wind, their detachment from the trivial preoccupations of humans. He decided to become a tree.

John, you see, was a philosopher. He was also a man of taste and a critic of quality; witness his derogatory opinion of a famous poem on trees. What then would he think of "Mr. Sycamore," the play that Ketti Frings has fashioned for him out of a short story by Robert Ayre?

* * *

Probably, as I do, that it is an attempt at fantasy that has failed to come off. The idea was good, though the story was difficult of transposition to the stage. It needed a delicate touch, a tender feeling of convincing unreality—and a staging and lighting that would convey a poetic charm and induce in the spectator a willing suspension of disbelief.

Instead, it has been written and produced in a mood of realism, with crude emphasis on small-town imperception, human cruelty, and rural comedics. The result is farce, not fantasy.

I remember the story dimly, but I am sure a great deal of material has been added to make the play. The piece starts promisingly, but quickly drops into a decrescendo of interest, culminating in a weak final curtain. It was reasonable enough to introduce a poetess manquée as a sympathiser, but to conclude the play with her inept verses was hopelessly anti-climactic. The first-night audience of the Boston tryout, at the Colonial Theater, laughed at some of the antics, but applauded only mildly at the end.

* * *

Some good acting has been expended on unrewarding material. Stuart Erwin makes an appealing fellow of the postman. Lillian Gish struggles valiantly with the role of his colorless wife. Claiborne Foster, returning to the stage after a decade's absence, works a little too hard to make something of the spinster poetess. John Philliber does an excellent character bit as a male gossip; indeed, on the opening night he stopped the show with his big scene, something that seldom happens outside musical comedy—and something that is no tribute to a play. Russell Collins lends a good deal of skill to the portrayal of a clergyman taken straight out of the stock closet of figures of comedy.

'Mr. Sycamore'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild presents "Mr. Sycamore," a new comedy by Ketti Frings, based on a story by Robert Ayre, directed by Lester Vail, settings designed by Samuel Leve, production under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. For two weeks beginning Oct. 12, 1942. The cast:

John Gwilt	Stuart Erwin
Myrtle Staines	Leona Powers
Ned Fish	Harry Sheppard
Abner Coots	John Philliber
Estelle Benbow	Claiborne Foster
Julie Fish	Louise McBride
Albert Fernfield	Buddy Swan
Mr. Fernfield	Walter Appler
Fletcher Pingpank	Franklyn Fox
Reverend Doctor Doddy	Russell Collins
Jane Gwilt	Lillian Gish
Fred Staines	Otto Hulett
First Milkman	Ernest Theiss
Second Milkman	Kenneth Hayden
Third Milkman	Rupert Pole
Mr. Oikle	Watson White
Emily	Mary Heckart
Mr. Hammond	Jed Dooley
Daisy Stanles	Pearl Herzog
Mr. Hoop	Ray J. Lerray
Mr. Fink	Harry Bellaver

Impressions From 'Mr. Sycamore' at the Colonial Theater

Stuart Erwin is to be seen in the center, with various personages and scenes in the background.

'Pinafore' and 'Trial by Jury'

The Boston Comic Opera Company began the second week of its present engagement at the Majestic yesterday with a matinee performance of "H.M.S. Pinafore," preceded by the short "Trial by Jury."

The capacity audience, largely made up of youngsters, received "Trial by Jury" with little enthusiasm—except for a flicker of interest at the antics of Florenz Ames as the judge. In England, and in 1875, there was, doubtless something a good deal more daring about burlesquing a court of law and a breach of promise case. But today, to young America, this early example of Gilbert and Sullivan collaboration does not seem so uproariously funny.

But when the curtain rose on H.M.S. Pinafore" itself, the spirits of the youthful part of the afternoon gathering a the Majestic seem to rise with it—and when Mr. Ames stepped out as the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., general satisfaction reigned.

No longer were whispered comments audible to the effect that "We did this in school last year," or "I wonder if it will be as good as it was in camp." For Mr. Ames' appearance made it clear at once that whatever may happen to the music in the frequent amateur productions of "Pinafore," it takes a professional comedian to make the most of the big opportunities, and to give the whole thing the zest it should have. And Mr. Ames, as usual, took care of the situation very nicely.

Robert Pitkin as Dick Deadeye and Catherine Judah as Little Buttercup added much to the proper flavor of the performance, too.

June Winters and Morton Bowe care of the romantic touches satisfactorily, and the company's chorus—now in the guise of British tars and the bevy of beauteous sisters, cousins, and aunts of the First Lord of the Admiralty—rollicked through their numbers.—

D. M.

Gilbert and Sullivan

At the Majestic—"Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," presented in a double bill, by the Boston Comic Opera Company under the direction of R. H. Burnside. The cast for "Pinafore":

Sir Joseph Porter	Florenz Ames
Captain Corcoran	Philip Tully
Ralph Rackstraw	Morton Bowe
Dick Deadeye	Robert Pitkin
Bill Bobstay	Robert Eckles
Bob Becket	Edward Platt
Tommy Tucker	Arthur Henderson
Josephine	June Winters
Cousin Hebe	Margaret Roy
Little Buttercup	Catherine Judah

The cast for "Trial by Jury":

Judge	Florenz Ames
Plaintiff	Marjorie Hayward
Counsel for Plaintiff	Bertram Peacock
Defendant	Phillip Tully
Foreman of Jury	Robert Eckles
Usher	Robert Pitkin

Murray Korman

Margaret Roy, June Winters, Catherine Judah

Members of the Gilbert and Sullivan company now at the Majestic

'Priorities of 1942'

Clifford C. Fischer's "Priorities of 1942," which came to the Shubert yesterday afternoon, is correctly billed as variety-revue. That is to say, it stands somewhere between the old two-a-day and the more elaborate musical revue. It resembles vaudeville in its succession of turns, in which roller-skaters are followed by monologuist and he in turn gives place to Spanish dancers. But a master of ceremonies and a chorus were hardly the accompaniments of variety in its hey day, and the double entendre and vulgarity would scarcley have been found on the programs of the old Keith circuit. Nor, for that matter, would it be likely for Lou Holtz, Willie Howard, Bert Wheeler, Hank Ladd, Gene Sheldon, and Argentinita and her fellow dancers to be assembled on one variety bill.

Mr. Holtz serves a double function. He is set down for monologues of his own and he introduces the others, bows them off the stage, and summons them back for applause. He, like his fellow comedians, has the assurance and the expert timing that come from long familiarity with vaudeville. In addition he is an expert in comic dialect.

Mr. Howard branches into imitations of such familiar figures as Eddie Cantor, George Jessel, and Al Jolson, indulges in heckling from a stage box, and participates in a sketch or two, some in dubious taste. Mr. Wheeler, who sets himself forth as the downtrodden member of the company, takes part in a duologue with Mr. Ladd and joins Holtz and Howard in backstage gossip, but he is at his best when he comes out before the footlights, munching a sandwich, to confide to the audience the indignities he has suffered.

If rowdy comedy is the predominant element in the entertainment, the cream of the program is the dancing of Argentinita and her partners, Pilar Lopez and Federico Rey. Among them they offer a group of six numbers that include a seguidilla by Miss Lopez and Mr. Rey, a classical Spanish dance of the nineteenth century by Argentinita, "El Piropo" by Argentinita and Rey, a bolero and "The Cookie Vendor" by Rey, "Jota de Alcaniz" by Argentinita, and Gypsy Rhythms by the three dancers. The dancing has a polish that makes itself felt even by those largely unfamiliar with the medium.

Mr. Sheldon, who has a featured place on the program, proves one of the most popular of the entertainers with guitar playing and his low comedy pantomime. The Helen Reynolds roller skaters with their whirling speed belong in the vaudeville tradition. But where are the "allez-oup" acrobats? Vaudeville, in a "variety-revue," has some but not all of the elements of the institution from which it stems

E. F. M.

Doll and Richards

Portraits in pastel and charcoal by Jeanne W. de Leiris are to be on view through Oct. 26 at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street.

This portraitist has settled in Boston within the past few years, and her talents have attracted a good deal of attention. The portraits on exhibition present a number of sitters and show the most recent workmanship of Madame de Leiris.

She draws with an eye for total effect. She models fully and roundly giving measure and shape to the features without undue emphasis. The portraits are marked by verisimilitude and their chief merit lies in the individual approach that the artist makes to each subject. It is not easy for a portraitist to avoid clichés. Among portraits in the present display that hold interest are those of Mrs. Mario Rossi, Mrs. Gerald Tyrell, Toivo Rosvall, and Lieut. J. G. H. Holton Wood.

D. A.

News of the Screen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The last four roles fere filled this week in the cast for Lester Cowan's Columbia production, "Commandos Strike at Dawn," starring Paul Muni. Greta Granstedt, Richard Gaines, Rod Cameron, and Richard Derr are the new additions. John Farrow, Lieutenant-Commander in the British Navy, has been granted leave of absence to direct the production in which major supporting roles are played by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Lillian Gish, Elisabeth Fraser, Barbara Everest, Robert Coote, Ann Carter, Ray Collins, Alexander Knox, Rosemary De Camp, Louis Jean Heydt, Arthur Margetson, George McReady, and Anna Lee. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," is based on a story by C. S. Forrester and was prepared for the screen by Forrester and Irwin Shaw.

* * *

The world premiere of RKO Radio's "The Navy Comes Through," with Pat O'Brien, George Murphy, Jane Wyatt, and Jackie Cooper, will open the Navy's new theater at the Treasure Island Naval Base, in San Francisco Bay, on Oct. 27, Navy Day. The first auidence will be composed—save for stars and officials present—of Navy men.

* * *

Eddie Foy, Jr., who played his father in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," has been signed by Paramount for a minstrel role in "Dixie," which starts soon with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour starred and A. Edward Sutherland directing.

* * *

Jessie Tai Sing, Chinese dancer, is being tested by Paramount for one of the important roles in "China," which will star Loretta Young, Alan Ladd, and William Bendix. With the exception of the latter three, all roles will be filled by Chinese.

* * *

Walter Brennan, Florence Bates, Alan Mowbray, and Paul Stanton have been engaged by M-G-M for "Nothing Ventured," starring Lana Turner and Robert Young.

* * *

Margaret Wycherly has been cast as Mrs. Forrest in "Keeper of the Flame," in which Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn will be starred.

* * *

Reginald Owen, William Bishop, Russell Gleason, Wally Cassel, and Byron Shores will play in "Salute to the Marines," starring Wallace Beery.

* * *

Off on a 10,000-mile exploration trip, three Paramount employees have left Hollywood for Mexico and Guatemala to find location sites for filming Cecil B. DeMille's "Story of Dr. Wessell." The explorers are Arthur Rosson, Mr. DeMille's associate director, Curtis Mick, Paramount business manager, and Glenn E. Richardson, still photographer. They will go by train to Mexico City, then to the Tierra Caliente area, Tehauntepec, Guatemala, and Yucatan.

* * *

Six well-known orchestras have signed contracts with M-G-M. Three of them, Harry James, Jimmy Dorsey, and Vaughn Monroe, have not yet been assigned, but the other three will appear as follows: Tommy Dorsey in "DuBarry Was a Lady," starring Lucille Ball and Red Skelton; Bob Crosby in "Presenting Lily Mars," starring Judy Garland; and Duke Ellington in "Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters. Louis Armstrong, without his band, will also appear in "Cabin in the Sky."

Apollo Club on Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Melody Hall," a program of light classics with Margaret Baum, soprano, and the studio symphony orchestra, starts a new series tonight, MBC-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

The Apollo Club of Boston, chorus of 60 male voices, will be heard in the Cossack war song, "Route Marching" and "Song of the Jolly Roger." The group is featured in "Musical Gems," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Kate Ivers, soloist, will sing "The White Cliffs of Dover," "Alice Blue Gown," and "This Can't Be Love."

"This Nation at War" will take its radio listeners to Fort Benning, Georgia, where the fort band will play a selection dedicated to war production workers and there will be a demonstration of various weapons followed by an interview with Colonel Massey, Quartermaster of the Fort, BLUE-WHDH, 10:15 p. m.

An appeal to American women on behalf of "Burdles for American" will be made by Mrs. Wales Latham, president of the organization. Bessie Beatty, commentator, will speak; Frank Forest, tenor, and Jean Dickinson, coloratura soprano, are soloists, MBS-WNAC, 10:45 p. m.

James M. Landis, head of the Office of Civilian Defense, will speak in support of the United Hospital Fund Drive, CBS-WEEI, 9:45 p. m.

Wednesday

Jennie Tourel, soprano soloist with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, in "Songs of Centuries." Miss Tourel will sing "Voi che sapete," from Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," "Connais-tu le pays," from Thomas's "Mignon," "Habenera," from Bizet's "Carmen," and "Lel" from "The Snow Maiden" by Rimsky - Korsakoff, CBS - WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

'Sweet Charity' for Shubert

"Sweet Charity," a new comedy by Irving Brecker and Manney Seff, is announced for the Shubert, beginning Saturday, Oct. 31. Lucille Gleason, Philip Loeb, June Walker, Brenda Forbes, Harlan Briggs, Mary Sargent, Jane Seymour, and William J. Kelly are among those in the cast. Harry Wagstaff Gribble is directing. The play will be presented by Alfred Bloomingdale by arrangement with Lee Shubert.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — KALTENBORN MARCH OF TIME — FIGHTING FRENCH

TREMONT — FLEET'S IN, B. Grable-V. Mature — WAKE UP SCREAMING

NORMANDIE — Scattergood Rides High-John Howard — ISLE OF MISSING MEN

BIJOU — Hagenbeck-Ambersons, E. Boyer-D. DeHaviland — HOLD BACK DAWN

SQUARE — BEDTIME STORY, E. Boyer-D. DeHaviland — HOLD BACK DAWN

UPHAMS TAL. 6000 — MELODY LANE, BETTE DAVIS — TWO PROVEN PICTURES

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — GUARANTEED MOVIE HITS — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — Brian Donlevy, Macdonald Carey, Robert Preston — "WAKE ISLAND" — Plus "A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall, Anne Baxter — "THE PIED PIPER" — Plus "ESCAPE FROM CRIME"

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH—LAST WEEK! EVES. 8:30 — SEASON'S FIRST COMEDY HIT — "Thoroughly Enjoyable"—Hughes, Herald — "Audience Roared Approval"—Eager, Traveler — DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN Presents — Flora Robson in DAMASK CHEEK — By John van Druten (author of "THE DISTAFF SIDE" and "OLD ACQUAINTANCE") and Lloyd Morris — Evs. 55c-$2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c-$1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c-$2.20 (Tax Incl.)

WILBUR — EVES. 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W — LIFE WITH FATHER — PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE — Evs. $1.10 to $2.75—Wed.-Sat. Mats 55c-$2.20

(BOSTON STAGE)

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.

Plymouth—"The Damask Cheek," by John Van Druten and Lloyd Morris. Starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Mr. Sycamore." By Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Trial by Jury," and "H. M. S. Pinafore," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. Matinee Wednesday at 2:30. Evening performances 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Magnificent Ambersons." Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:10. "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:30.

Exeter—"The Postman Didn't Ring." Brenda Joyce, Richard Travis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. "The Magnificent Dope." Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari, Don Ameche. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

Keswick—"Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:05. Selected short subjects.

Fenway—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:30, 9:25.

Fine Arts—"What Price Innocence." Betty Grable, Jean Parker. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55. "Blind Date," Ann Sothern. 1, 3:30, 6:10, 8:45.

Keith Memorial — "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson, Jane Randolph. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda, Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12:31, 3:31, 6:43, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 1, 3:00, 5:40, 9:30. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2:30, 6:20, 8:10.

Metropolitan — "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowell. 10:25 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Escape from Crime," Julie Bishop, Richard Travis. 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Modern — "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibee, 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel — "March of Time," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," "Many Tanks (Popeye) Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 9:15, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 7:55, 10:35. "The World at War," 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:25.

Paramount—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:00, 5:45, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Footlight Parade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show. 12:20, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeline Carroll. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 11:40, a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"About Face," William Tracy. "Information Please." Radie's Kitchen Quiz," "British Columbia," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. "The World at War," 11:48 a. m., 3:48, 6:48, 9:48.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford. 2:50, 6:30, 9. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:40, 7:45.

Telepix—"World Series Pictures," "Information People." "Carnival in Rio." "India." "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Moscow Strikes Back," commentary by Edward G. Robinson. 10:50 a. m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8, 10:25. "Youth on Parade," Ruth Terry. 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9.

Tremont—"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55.

Uptown—"Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche, Lynn Bari. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, R. Stack. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:45.

ARLINGTON—Capital: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy." "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," John Weissmuller, "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:22, 9:32. "Sweater Girl, Eddie Bracken, June Preisser. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 3:15, 6, 9:20. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 2, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central square: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry, Smily Burnette. 2, 8.

University: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. "Hell, Annapolis," Jean Parker. 2, 7. **Strand**: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:20, 9:20. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:15, 3:57, 6:30, 9:20. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2:40, 5:20, 8.

Upham's Corner: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 1:05, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs, Baby Sandy. 12, 2:45, 5:40, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Gunga Din," 3:30, 9:08. "King Kong," 1:45, 7:23.

Park: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer. "Bing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 2, 8.

Hyde Park: "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett. "They Raid by Night," Lyle Talbot. 3, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 4:15, 10. "Battle of Midway."

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Remember Pearl Harbor," "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable. 2:50, 5:53, 8:56. Short subjects.

Mystic: "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson, Julia Bishop. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Lynn Bari. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, J. Allen, Jr. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. 2:25, 9:30. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:55, 8.

Strand: "Cross Roads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Smart Alecks." East Side Kids. 2:15, 6:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45. "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:35, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Broadway," George Raft, Pat O'Brien. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:30, 8:05. "About Face," William Tracy. 4:30, 6:55, 10:25.

Square: "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 12:30, 3:50, 7:30. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:30, 9.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Juke Box Jenny." 1:30, 7:30.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Mrs Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda Lynn Bari. 2, 8.

Strand: "Wings for the Eagle." Ann Sheridan. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

Revere: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Look Who's Laughing," and "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

Strand: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 2:09, 7:54. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:19, 9:04.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Escape from Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 2:07, 7:52. "Kentucky," Loretta Young, Richard Green. 3:45, 9:30.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 3:42, 8:30. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 2:25, 6:30, 9:43.

Women of Mexico Determined To Organize for Defense Despite Difficulties

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

In the face of difficulties of which women in the United States could hardly conceive, women of Mexico City are heroically pushing forward to establish an effective women's civilian defense organization in the Mexican Republic's Federal District.

The nucleus of active members is small; but if ever Democracy, the United Nations, or "the great unthinking public" in general had a staunch friend, it is this patriotic little group which is determined to prepare the women of Mexico's Capital for war emergencies. They know that safe as Mexican shores may seem from attack today, all the brutal disasters of an air raid may sometime be at their own door, and women will have to take men's places, just as they have done in England, Australia, and Russia, and are now doing in the United States.

Undaunted by Difficulties

So without funds, without prestige—because war work of this kind is without precedent among Mexican women—and without as yet full Government backing, these women of Mexico City are impatiently holding meetings, starting classes, only to fail and begin again, with occasional successes to spur them on to renewed efforts, but with failures to daunt the stoutest heart.

Incidental to their wartime value, these efforts will make history in the progress of women. As was the case with women of the United States during the last war, Mexican women may find in this war a stimulus for one of the greatest advances yet made in the woman's movement in their country.

The very fact that Mexican women—who are without a long tradition of organizational work and whose lives are still circumscribed by old customs and restrictions which United States women abandoned during the last century—are striving to attain a disciplined, unselfish training of themselves and their sisters, denotes an achievement.

"There is no difficulty which will make us stop," declared one leader of a volunteer group. "We are using organizations already existing, equipment and materials where we can find them. We think it is important to have the moral support of the Government, but without waiting for that, we are going to work against habit, public opinion, and economic difficulties."

Recognizes Their Importance

While the Government has not given official recognition to volunteer groups as yet, it has recognized the importance of women in civilian defense by including two feminine representatives on the official Consejo Consultivo de la Defensa Civil: Dr. Estiher Chapa and Celia Ramírez. The latter was elected by 16 delegations of women at a meeting where there were over a thousand participants.

Civil defense activity is being carried on by volunteer groups on the one hand and by units organized under various official departments on the other. Most active of the volunteer organizations are the Servicio Civil Femenino de Defensa and the Red Cross. The Young University Women and the Young Women's Christian Association are also sponsoring courses.

El Comit Coordinador Femenino para la Defensa de la Patria is a semi-political group made up of many labor groups. The feminine wing of PRM, Mexican Revolutionary Party now in power, also is sponsoring defense work.

Three-Fold Program

In addition there is the voluntary training of women workers in certain of the Government Ministries. The Office of Investigation on the Situation of Women and Children Workers, of the Department of Labor, has published a three-fold program; first, to co-operate in organizing feminine civil defense according to any recommendations from the Federal Government; second, to work with the Dirección de Asistencia Infantil in a program of child protection both during and after the war; third, to study a plan for helping women without work.

The Servicio Civil Femenino de Defensa, volunteer group, has one of the most ambitious programs. The organization represents the first unified front the 20 or more women's groups included in it have ever effected. Composed of intellectual and cultural clubs and societies, it numbers among its members such Mexican women leaders as Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon, playwright and Mexican delegate to the Inter-American Commission of Women held in Washington last November; Judith Forgrave, land commissioner; Mrs. Arthur Constantine, wife of a well-known U. S. Foreign Correspondent in Mexico; Adela Formosa de Obregon Santicilia, art patron; and many other professional and civic-minded women.

Pledged to Defend Country

Dr. Eulalia Guzman, head of the Directive Council, is a well-known archeologist and is Secretary of Mexico's National Museum. "Our movement is open to everyone," she says. "To drive an ambulance or assist the wounded, it is necessary only to be human. Political doctrines have no place in our work."

It is as "a member of the human family," as a "free human being," and as "a Mexican," that women of this group pledge their obligation "to defend the liberty and honor of the country" in which they live, "utilizing every honest and decent means" at their disposal.

These pledges form part of a six-page questionnaire sent to some 7,000 or more women, which, for thoroughness and coverage, is probably not to be beaten in our own country. In addition to asking what hours are available for defense work, it contains queries on 27 different fields of knowledge, ranging from agriculture to telegraphy.

With the co-operation of General Motors Corporation, Mexico's first Women's Motor Corp was recently graduated, and another class is in training. For this training, the volunteer students donned slacks or overalls and crawled under and over automobiles, bicycles, motorcycles, and streetcars. Trousers on women, still a target for comment in Mexico, may look less conspicuous to the Mexican male after the war is over.

The S. C. F. D., as the volunteer organization is called, has also organized unusually thorough nursing and first-aid classes. It also sponsors classes in English and French since languages for interpreters' uses are considered a civil defense need.

Educating the Public

The Propaganda Committee is sponsoring radio programs which explain the purpose and need for women's civil defense work, and seven lectures have been given for the public in large auditoriums. Defense work in other countries was described by women well qualified to speak. Miss Mary Winslow, adviser on civilian defense for the Office of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, was here from the United States to speak in July. Other lectures were given by Enrique Flores, a Spaniard who organized civilian defense in Madrid during the Spanish Civil War. Lectures on "How to Act against the Fifth Column" are now in preparation.

Also on the agenda is a class in the conservation of clothes, and nutrition and agricultural courses are being planned, the latter to be conducted by instructors from a Government Agricultural School on land given by the Federal District.

The activities of the Corporación Femenina Pro-Hogar Mexicana should also be mentioned. These women are fighting for lower costs of living for the poor and have opened little "tiendas" or co-operative stores where corn, beans, rice and vegetables are sold at non-profit prices.

What a small group of leaders, mostly professional, now see, women all over Mexico must come to realize. The women's civil defense movement will undoubtedly expand to include all that great body of Mexican women whose only outside activities heretofore have been religious or social. Mexican poetry sings the praises of Mexican women guerrillas in past wars, who went onto the battlefields to bring in their wounded men, or fought at their sides. This spirit of patriotism is rising again, but taking shape this time as a definite, disciplined organization.

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Mexican women are organizing for civilian defense. Upper row, left: Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon, well-known playwright and one of the organizers of the women's defense movement. Center: Dr. Eulalia Guzman, archeologist, adds to her duties as Secretary of Mexico's National Museum, those of President of the Servicio Civil Femenino de Defensa. Right: Aurora Ursúa de Escobar, leader of the Liga Defensora de la Mujer (League in Defense of Women), has pledged her organization, which is said to consist of 2,000 women of the poorer classes, to collaborate in civil defense work. It has already started first-aid classes. Lower left: Celia Ramirez (left), one of the two feminine representatives on the official Consultive Council of Civil Defense. Lower right: Members of the first Women's Motor Corps of Mexico.

Goucher Girls Turn Rural

By the Associated Press

Baltimore

The girls at Goucher have abandoned golf, fencing, archery, riding, badminton and other typical pursuits of a fashionable girls' school.

They're getting their exercise these days with the scythe, sickle, rake, sapling hook and pitchfork.

Two things are responsible: the war, which is blamed for so many changes these days, and the fact that Goucher is moving to a new campus outside the city limits.

The Campus Corps, under the direction of Virginia Blunt and Josephine Fiske, physicial education teachers, has volunteered to clear ground for an archery range, tennis and badminton court and the other sports areas to which they hope their successors will be able to return after the war.

This brigade is uniformed in blue denim. The girls regard their work as patriotic, since they replaced men who have entered the armed services or defense jobs.

They carry out their chores with something like military precision, with rhythmic and simultaneous strokes of the scythe or pitchfork.

To guard against the lopping off of heads or limbs, the instructors thoughtfully station them at least 15 feet apart.

The works corps also mans and repairs a tractor, roller and other equipment in clearing the areas of brush and weeds.

As a sort of secondary consideration, plump girls hope to achieve slimness and slim girls appropriate plumpness.

Blind Workers At Lockheed Found Able

By the Associated Press

Burbank, Calif.

Blind workers are helping build fighting and bombing planes at the Lockheed aircraft factory, and their boss says that in some respects they are better than employees with sight.

Eleven blind men and two sightless women have been engaged in a placement test in the Lockheed plant for more than a month, and some of them now turn out more work than their fellows, due to higher concentration.

"On some of the more difficult operations the quality of their work is above average," said C. L. Pelton, Lockheed superintendent of fabrication. "In every case within a few weeks the quantity of their work equaled or exceeded that of sighted persons on the same operation.

Guide dogs bring the sightless workers to the plant each morning, threading their way through the intricate aisles and buildings of the main Lockheed factory. There the dogs doze all day beneath their masters' benches.

Miss Hazel Hurst, sightless president of a foundation for training blind persons at Monrovia, worked at every job before selecting a blind worker to be placed in it. The number of jobs they can perform with safety will always be limited, she said.

Elsie Ronchetti, one of the sightless women workers, tapes off sections of airplanes which are not to be painted. Ramona Dillavou, the other, is a detail assembler.

Of the blind men employees, two are tubing assemblers, two work on the mechanical assembly of switch boxes, one is a parts handler on a conveyor in the paint shop, and three are burring-roll operators.

Two others are detail assemblers. One is Charles A. Kime, a former Lockheed jig-builder.

Lockheed officials hope to find jobs for other sightless workers with equal background and training.

All Hats Alike!

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma City, Okla.

War's cruelest blow—the necessity of wearing a hat like her neighbor's—soon will fall on the Ameriacn woman, a home economics authority predicts.

"Yes, it's too bad," said Miss Jennie Harris, Knoxville, Tenn., President of the American Home Economics Association, "but we women will be pretty well standardized—as far as fashion goes."

Two years hence, or before, Miss Harris told a State Home Economists' Convention last night, women will be forced to fight back blushes upon encountering friends wearing hats identical with their own.

"We still have a stockpile of clothes, but it is being exhausted," Miss Harris added. "With rubber and leather needed for the armed forces, soon I beleve such items as cloth shoes will become the fashion.

"For civilian use, we have one third less cotton and three fourths less wool right now than normally."

Adventure Is in Peggy and She Has to Write It Down

By Edna Nyquist
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Writing isn't like salt or sugar—it doesn't diminish in quantity with use. The more one writes, the more there is to write about." So says Peggy of the Flint Hills. And Peggy ought to know. She is more than a Kansas columnist. She's an example of what happens sometimes when a writer must write. She's an example to prove that

"The poem hangs on the berry bush
When comes the poet's eye.
The street begins to masquerade
When Shakespeare passes by."

Kansas has within its borders many farm women—good women who go to Farm Bureau meetings, get up early to tend their chickens, go to Ladies' Aid Meetings, send quilts, canned peaches, and cakes to county and state fairs, and who are now helping their husbands out in the fields. Peggy was just such a farm woman several years ago, living in the Flint Hills of eastern Kansas.

She came from Colorado. She had gone to the State University there for a year or two, and then gone back to her little Colorado home town to marry one of her high school teachers. She brought from Colorado to the Kansas farm a yearning to put everything on paper. She kept it off paper as long as she could, and then one day during a county fair she went to the editor of the Chase County Leader and asked if she could write some notes about the fair for his paper. To the editor, W. C. Austin, several times state printer, she was just Zula Bennington Greene. But he was due for a surprise.

Her First Reporting

She wrote in her first notes that among those attending the fair were "candidates from constable to governor, all painfully dressed and embarrassingly polite," and "parents who secretly enjoy riding the merry-go-round though saving their faces by pretending to be bored at having to take children who 'just can't be trusted alone.'"

She didn't stop with the fair. She began writing a regular column for the Chase County Leader. She told about herself, about her family, the cows and the chickens, politics, and world affairs. She wrote when her hands were hardly thawed from frozen watering tanks or dry from dishwater or the washtub. She'd jot down ideas when they came even when she was cooking, churning, or weeding her garden. She saw adventure in everything, because adventure was in Peggy, and she had to write it down.

She took her keen eye and her words that seem to slip around her thoughts so easily to Topeka to describe the State Legislature a few years later. The result was that she began to write a column for the Topeka Daily Capital, and she has written one every day since, except one. In her scrapbook of clippings kept by her son, who is now in high school, there is one blank space on which is written in a boyish scrawl, "Dad forgot to deliver the column."

Still Visits Farm

Now, looking like a slim college girl, she goes back to the farm to sleep under the stars in a hayrack once in a while. She hasn't lost the flavor of the farm, for she writes about coyotes and the wild geese flying over, but she also writes about famous Kansans she has learned to know, and the so-called midwestern apathy which she says does not exist.

Sometimes she lets her readers know that she is more than a local writer. She is Peggy who sees the whimsical and the beautiful and must write it down. Once she wrote about the prairies:

"The prairies level you down, and they may be pretty hard on you if you don't take to leveling. Mile after mile—conceit and vanity are hard to part with, but the prairies were born of time and patience. They are eternity and they will grind you down, tear you with dry, sobbing, loneliness, bruise you with vague, unnamed aching, mile after mile after mile, until self is merged in the illimitable vastness, and you surrender to humility and peace."

Industry Is Looking for Women Artists

By Eleanor Richey Johnston
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Missouri

New and interesting opportunities for women artists are now opening in defense plants where production illustrators, design draftsmen, and industrial educational illustrators are needed to do everything from making streamlined blueprints to painting "how to do by doing" charts. Airplane factories, particularly, are calling for women whose background of art enables them, after a few months' additional training, to enter this field.

The Kansas City Art Institute, one of the five places in the United States equipped to give this training, will open a class within a few weeks. Sixty pupils will be accepted for a 16 weeks' training course.

Definite Demand

"There is a definite demand in industry for all women artists who qualify and will take this course of training," Keith Martin, director of the Kansas City Art Institute, said. "We shall accept for training only those with a high degree of talent in one of the many fields of commercial art, since part of the training consists of transferring these talents to industrial use. These are fashion designing, fashion illustrating, advertising illustration, magazine or book illustration, etc., as well as sculpture. We shall start three classes of 20 pupils each to run simultaneously for 16 weeks. It will be hard but interesting work."

Mr. Martin described this new departure from the usual art classes as part of the forced swing-over from young men to women in all fields and expressed the opinion that in jobs of craftsmanship women can work on an equal basis with men.

Knowledge of Tools

"We shall train these artists to use originality and the ability to visualize coupled with a practical knowledge of the machine shops, tools, and casting of moulds," Mr. Martin explained. "I do not mean that they must master machine shop methods. They must, however, get a general knowledge of machines and tools used in industry they will enter, as their job will often be to illustrate tools and parts together with steps in the assembling of the part into a complete whole."

Mr. Martin described a production illustration as a three-dimensional drawing showing at a glance extactly how to assemble each given part of a given structure.

"As many as 500 of these drawings for each type of airplane manufactured are now being used in some defense plants," Mr. Martin explained. "These tell the workmen at a glance what they need to work with and what work there is to do at a given moment. Training problems are acute in airplane factories and in them particularly, many forms of visual aids are important and helpful. Our Art Institute has already supplied over half the production illustrators used by the North American Aviation Company, but we have sent all we have and now must train others as quickly as possible."

Useful After the War

This training is fundamentally an artist's job and must be done by professional art educators rather than by academic or engineering artists, Mr. Martin added.

"This type of art training will be as useful after the war as it is now," he said. "The fundamental technique will simply be applied to different problems. Many of the necessary things we use every day will be worn out by then and the industrial designer who has mastered the art will be a 'key' woman in the new setup."

A new, esthetic satisfaction for the housewife after the war will be one of the results of this new company of designers who realize the economic power of artistic design, according to Mr. Martin.

"People have a right to be surrounded in their everyday lives with objects having the same form, line, and color that are found in the world's best painting and sculpture," he said. "I believe this will come about when trained artists are designing everything we use, even the gadgets."

Students in these new art courses will be required to work about 10 hours a day, five days a week. Cost of the training has not yet been worked out, but it is expected that the Government will bear part of the expense and perhaps all of it.

British-U. S. Women Leaders Agree Uniform Adds Charm

By the Associated Press

Washington

It is sometimes said that a uniform gives a man an added dash of glamor, and now it seems that in 1942 that might be true of women.

At least women as women, have not lost anything by donning the uniforms of the armed forces in the opinion of Maj. Gen. Jean Knox, Director of the British ATS (Auxiliary Territorial Service).

Here to look at Uncle Sam's Waacs, General Knox was a weekend guest at the White House. She held a press conference today with the British Embassy as a background.

Something new in World War II is the recognition given women in the armed services, and this new chapter was illustrated in the formal marble drawing room of the Embassy as General Knox sat at a small table with two British Ats behind her and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Waccs, beside her.

"Have women lost anything as women by going into uniform?" a reporter asked.

"No, rather they've gained," replied General Knox. "Service in the Army is the finest education. It teaches self-discipline." It also keeps a woman so busy she has no time for moods or "fussiness," she added.

Furthermore, the service is giving women a broader perspective, she continued, and predicted that in the postwar period British women who have had such service will take a more active part in public affairs.

Personally, she said she had never been more physically fit, and she could have added that military life seems to give added poise, noticeable in her and Director Hobby.

Both women were smartly groomed in trim khaki. On General Knox's jacket were the red tabs of a major general, and on Colonel Hobby's shoulders the silver eagles of a colonel. The latter wore cotton stockings, and the British woman silk.

The Chief Controller wore her brown curly hair in a close cropped bob, and Director Hobby had her dark hair, which is slightly graying, waved back from her face into a bun at the neck. Both had remembered lipstick and face powder, and General Knox had touched up her long lashes with mascara.

General Knox is the youngest Major General in the British Army and Colonel Hobby is four years older. Both were to visit the Waacs officers' training of Des Moines, Iowa.

War Plants Seek More Women

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Kan.

"Yes," say the managers of war plants and communications services, "we will use 70 or 80 per cent women employees—but will someone please tell us where to find them?"

Women already outnumber men by that proportion among the new employees now being added at some of the plants—but in others the percentage is lower. All would hire more if they could find them.

Training programs begun as early as the fall of 1940 are providing hundreds of qualified women—but still not enough, say the industrial executives.

And ringing in their ears are the words of Ed McDonald, Regional Director for the War Manpower Commission, who declared that men eligible for the armed services must be replaced quickly by women or older men, or physically disabled men.

Executives at North American's bomber plant said the major difficulty is that most women applicants are unskilled, and that many object to taking training courses.

Here's a glimpse of the speed, though, with which the women are taking over men's jobs:

Lake City Ordnance Plant: Half the employees are women, with the percentage steadily rising.

North American Aviation, Inc.: Women now hold 27 per cent of all jobs, and total 80 per cent of employees now being added. They work everywhere except in foundry and warthouse.

Western Union: Percentage of women has risen from 66 to 75 in recent months, and still climbing. A third of messengers are girls.

Postal Telegraph: Thirty per cent of employees now women. "We would hire more if we could find more to work," said P. A. Siler, assistant superintendent.

Then there's a large grocery firm advertising for women workers—it promises to pay them $18 a week while they're attending the free training school.

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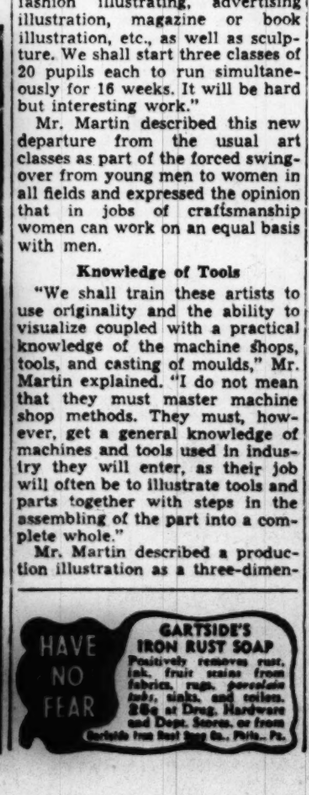
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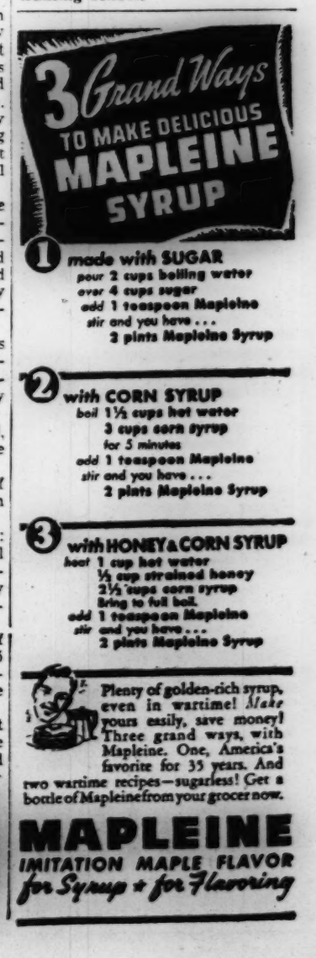
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2 pints Mapleine Syrup
2 with CORN SYRUP
boil 1½ cups hot water
3 cups corn syrup
for 5 minutes
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup
3 with HONEY & CORN SYRUP
heat 1 cup hot water
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2½ cups corn syrup
bring to full boil.
add 1 teaspoon Mapleine
stir and you have . . .
2 pints Mapleine Syrup
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The Home Forum

Out of the Depths

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OVERTAKEN BY ADVERSITY, mortals can always find refuge in God. No extremity of suffering or disaster can hinder this escape. At the very spot where tumult seems to rage, and at that very moment, the outstretched arms of Love can provide succor and freedom. God is omnipresent, above and beyond finite limitations of space, time, nationality, or human knowledge. Not only is He everywhere present, but He is all-acting. To know this forbids evil, silences it, and destroys it. We should not wait until error seems about to engulf us, in order to learn more of God. When mortal vision is darkened by fear, the way may appear hard to find and follow. Yet, even then, the power of Love is more than a match for the arguments of defeat and destruction. God reigns, and we can trust Him. That is enough.

In the Psalms of the Old Testament, there is a deeply moving spiritual song which begins with the despairing appeal (Psalms 130:1), **"Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord."** Such a prayer does not go unheeded by the all-protecting Mind which is God. The Psalmist heard the answer to his plea, for he goes on (130:7), **"Let Israel hope in the Lord: for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption."** When we turn to God for aid, we must be on guard against temptations to limit His power, or our own ability to avail ourselves of it. Sometimes fear may seem to mesmerize thought so completely that clear thinking becomes difficult. At others, self-condemnation may argue to us that we are receiving a deserved punishment, meted out by divine justice. Resentment, because of the supposed wrongs done us, may also darken our perception of God's nearness. Whatever may seem to make it difficult to realize the immediate presence and power of good must be cast aside promptly and with determination. Only the mesmeric influence of physical sense could ever claim to separate man from God, and those are influences which God never made and will never uphold.

* * *

God is reached through prayer. Through Christian Science all may learn to pray scientifically. Christ Jesus, the great Wayshower for all humanity, proved to his followers the power of true prayer. Prayer is the humble desire to know and to do God's will. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (pp. 12, 13): **"In divine Science, where prayers are mental, *all* may avail themselves of God as 'a very present help in trouble.' Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'"** Important facts stand out in Mrs. Eddy's divinely-illumined teachings about prayer. One of these facts is that God is not the maker or sender of evil in any form. Another is that evil is neither a person, a place, nor a thing; but an error of belief. Therefore it cannot be permanently overcome through revenge, human domination, or mental manipulation. A third important fact which Christian Science brings out is that our need is to understand His nature and do His will, and not to seek vainly to persuade Him to do ours. Christian Science teaches us to know God as infinite Life. As we lay hold of the significance of this great truth, we shall find that destructive and dangerous tendencies become more and more aloof from our daily experiences.

* * *

In a discussion in the temple at Jerusalem, Christ Jesus insisted boldly on man's sonship with God. St. John in his Gospel records the Master's words (John 8:28): **"When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself; but as my Father hath taught me, I speak these things."** Man in Science is lifted out of the depths into conscious relationship with his heavenly Father-Mother. Man in reality is not a material object, with propensities for sin, sickness, and death. He is God's son today. Out of the depths of materiality, thought emerges to grasp the vision of man's unchanging perfection. Though at first feeble and indistinct, when faithfully clung to, it will guide the drowning victim safely into untroubled waters.

In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 322): **"The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science."** The storm-tossed wayfarer may well take new courage as he ponders the words just quoted. Reading the Christian Science textbook has lifted many a sufferer out of the depths of woe. It unfolds the path which mortals must follow to the place where bodily and moral healing is proved to be within the reach of all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PORTRAIT OF A HERO": *A Photograph by Irving Schwerké*

THIS PORTRAIT is not merely the picture of a dog. It is the portrait of a hero, and of a hero who, like many another, must remain nameless.

The Battle of France: a soldier was retreating with the French Army. He came to a deserted farm where, chained in the courtyard, was this splendid dog. In a trice, the soldier had broken the chain and the dog was free. Driving off in his wreck of a car, the soldier noticed that the dog tried to follow behind, so he took him in. Thenceforth the dog refused to leave him for a moment. He slept by him, ate with him—when there was anything to eat—and, on several occasions, saved the soldier.

When they had to sleep in ditches at night—they were now making their way on foot, for nothing remained of the car!—the dog always slept by him to keep him warm, and when there were bombings, Dog always stretched himself over his friend to safeguard him. At a certain point along the way, it seemed that all was lost: no possibility of obtaining food of any kind anywhere. "*Ben, mon vieux*," Soldier said to his loyal *bleu d'Auvergne*, "here we are and nothing to eat. You have adopted a master who cannot even feed you. *C'est la fin de tout.*" The dog pricked up his ears. "Is that so?" he seemed to ask. "Food? Well, I'll find food for both of us. Just follow me!" And started off as if on a scent. Suddenly he entered the domain—now in ruins—of what, only some hours before, had been a picturesque farmhouse. In a corner of a one-time vegetable garden, he came to a full stop. "Dig here," the dog commanded by pawing the ground.

The soldier dug—with pieces of stone, with his bare hands—Dog looking on in a state of intense excitement. Presently, the soldier had unearthed a tightly-sealed box which, when he had pried it open, was found to contain provisions for a week—tinned edibles of various kinds. "Ravens in the wilderness!" Soldier exclaimed, and the two friends sat down and had a feast. "It was the most magnificent banquet I have ever tasted," Soldier related, "and this is *mon ami*"—giving Dog an affectionate pat on the head—"who fed me. He was my friend in need. Without him—" Dog turned his eloquent eyes on me and communicated as only a dog knows how: "That is all right so far as it goes. But it does not go far enough. You see, he came to me in *my* darkest hour. Is it any wonder that I now live only for him?"

I. S.

Du fond de l'Abîme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SI LE MALHEUR atteint les mortels, ils peuvent toujours trouver un refuge en Dieu. Ni la détresse ni la souffrance extrême n'excluent cette possibilité. Aux lieux mêmes où le tumulte est déchaîné, les bras de l'Amour nous sont ouverts et nous offrent la délivrance, le secours immédiat. Dieu est omniprésent, supérieur à toutes les croyances finies, aux limitations qu'impliquent l'espace, le temps, la nationalité, les connaissances humaines. Non seulement Il est présent partout, mais Il est la source de toute action. Savoir cela met obstacle au mal, le réduit au silence, le détruit. Pour apprendre à mieux connaître Dieu, nous ne devrions pas attendre que l'erreur paraisse vouloir nous submerger. Lorsque la vision mortelle est assombrie par la crainte, il peut sembler difficile de trouver et de suivre le bon chemin. Cependant même alors, le pouvoir de l'Amour est plus que capable de neutraliser les arguments qui suggèrent la défaite ou la destruction. Dieu règne, et nous pouvons avoir en Lui toute confiance. Cela suffit!

Dans l'Ancien Testament, au livre des Psaumes, nous trouvons un hymne spirituel bien touchant qui commence par cet appel désespéré (Psaume 130:1): "Du fond de l'abîme, je t'invoque, ô Éternel!" Une prière aussi fervente n'est point ignorée de Dieu, de l'Entendement qui protège toute sa création. Le Psalmiste obtint une réponse favorable, car il dit ensuite (verset 7): "Israël, mets ton espoir en l'Éternel; car en l'Éternel se trouve la miséricorde, et la rédemption abonde auprès de lui!" Lorsque nous cherchons l'aide auprès de Dieu, il nous faut être en garde contre les tentations qui voudraient nous faire soit limiter Sa puissance soit mettre en doute notre capacité d'y avoir recours. Parfois la crainte semble mesmériser la conscience à tel point qu'il devient difficile de penser clairement. D'autres fois, une attitude condamnatoire veut nous persuader que nous subissons un châtiment mérité, que la justice divine nous frappe. Ou bien aussi, nous pensons qu'on nous a fait du tort, et le ressentiment ne nous laisse pas voir que Dieu est proche. C'est sans délai, avec résolution, qu'il faut chasser tout ce qui nous empêche de comprendre le pouvoir et la présence immédiate du bien. Seule l'influence mesmérique des sens corporels peut prétendre séparer l'homme de Dieu; or ce genre d'influence n'a point été créée par Dieu, qui ne la soutiendra jamais.

La prière nous donne accès auprès de Dieu. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, tous peuvent apprendre à prier scientifiquement. A ceux qui le suivaient, le Christ Jésus, le grand Conducteur jalonnant la voie pour toute l'humanité, prouva le pouvoir de la prière véritable. Cette prière est l'humble désir de connaître et de faire la volonté divine. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare (pp. 12, 13): "Dans la Science divine, où les prières sont mentales, *tous* peuvent se prévaloir de Dieu comme étant 'un secours [toujours présent] dans les détresses.' L'Amour est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispensations. C'est la fontaine jaillissante qui crie: 'O vous tous qui êtes altérés, venez à la source des eaux.'" Ce qu'enseigna Mrs. Eddy concernant la prière est divinement inspiré, et plusieurs grands faits sont mis en lumière. Par exemple, il devient évident que Dieu n'est ni le créateur ni le dispensateur du mal, sous quelque forme que ce soit. Un second fait, c'est que le mal est non point une personne, un lieu, une chose, mais une erreur de croyance; il ne se laisse donc pas vaincre d'une manière permanente par la vengeance, l'emprise humaine ou les manœuvres mentales. De plus, la Science Chrétienne met en lumière ce troisième fait essentiel: comprendre la nature de Dieu et faire Sa volonté, voilà ce qui importe, car il serait bien inutile de vouloir influencer Dieu pour L'amener à faire notre propre volonté. La Science Chrétienne nous enseigne à connaître Dieu en tant que Vie sans bornes. Quand nous saisissons la portée de cette grande vérité, nous constatons que les tendances destructives ou dangereuses influent toujours moins sur notre carrière.

Lorsqu'il enseignait dans le temple à Jérusalem, Jésus le Christ, répondant à ses adversaires, insistait avec hardiesse sur le rapport de filialité unissant l'homme à Dieu. L'Évangile de saint Jean rapporte ces paroles du Maître (Jean 8:28): "Lorsque vous aurez élevé le Fils de l'homme, alors vous connaîtrez ce que je suis et que je ne fais rien de moi-même, mais que je dis ce que mon Père m'a enseigné." La Science élève l'homme, le fait sortir des abîmes et lui donne la conscience de son union avec le Père-Mère céleste. En réalité, l'homme n'est point un être matériel enclin au péché, à la maladie, à la mort. Il est maintenant même fils de Dieu. Sortant des abîmes de la matérialité, la pensée peut entrevoir puis saisir l'immuable perfection de l'homme. Bien qu'elle soit d'abord faible, indistincte, cette vision guidera quiconque s'y attache fidèlement; elle sauvera la victime qui se débattait contre les courants, elle l'amènera jusqu'à des eaux paisibles.

Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 322): "Les dures expériences que suscite la croyance à la prétendue vie de la matière, ainsi que nos déceptions et nos douleurs incessantes, nous jettent comme des enfants lassés dans les bras de l'Amour divin. Nous commençons dès lors à connaître la Vie dans la Science divine." Méditant ces paroles, le voyageur qu'assaille la tempête trouve un nouveau courage. La lecture du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien a maintes fois secouru ceux qu'un profond désespoir accablait; elle les a fait sortir de l'abîme. Ce livre montre le chemin que doivent suivre les mortels pour arriver dans les sphères où la guérison corporelle et morale se trouve être à la portée de tous.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

How Food Went to Ireland in 1847

BEN FORBES had thought for years that his days for commanding ships were all in the past, but the stories of the starving Irish and the islanders from the west coast of Scotland were firing his blood—blood that never needed much stoking. He put in for the commander of the *Jamestown*. He met with opposition from naval circles. He expected to. . . . But no opposition could withstand the record of the ship captain and man who was Ben Forbes. . . .

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was turned over to Ben for his mission of mercy. . . . It was one of those movements that stirred all kinds of people to action. Newspapers were publishing advertisements and notices free of charge, railroads and express companies were transporting goods to the ship without cost. On the seventeenth day of March, 1847 . . . the work of loading ship was begun. The loading was done by unpaid Irish longshoremen. They worked furiously to get the cargo aboard. . . .

The *Jamestown* sailed from the Boston Navy Yard for Ireland on March 28, with eight thousand tons of supplies. In a strong northwest breeze, as fair a breeze as could be, she left the harbor behind. Before morning the wind was blowing a gale from the north. Sleet came with the gale; halyards, sheets, and rigging were covered with ice before the day was over.

The ship was deep-laden, her crew light in numbers, and to heave-to the ship would have been justifiable; but on such an errand as this Ben could not see his way to ease up on her. . . .

He drove the *Jamestown* fair winds and head winds, all the way across, and in fifteen days and three hours out of Boston he had the *Jamestown* anchored in Queenstown Harbor. That was notably fast time under the best of conditions. With a short-handed crew and the ship not in her best trim for sailing, it was a passage for men to talk about on the waterfront of Boston for many long days later.—From "Canton Captain," by JAMES B. CONNOLLY. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Persephone's Favorite Adventure

GOING MARKETING in New York is Persephone's favorite adventure. As soon as the door is opened, she is urging me forward, forcing me into a run lest the leash cut her in two when she pulls so violently against it. And I'm the one, of course, who has to carry the groceries.

Sometimes we dash out before breakfast for butter or honey or an extra bottle of milk. Persephone is like a coiled spring and can hardly adjust her speed to my slower gait. In half a minute we are inside the corner grocery where, in April, one can buy a bunch of short-stemmed lilacs along with the onions and potatoes at eight o'clock of a misty morning. We race along the stony streets between the tall brick houses with a bit of spring for the breakfast table.

* * *

Winter nights make exciting shopping in the big soft city darkness, with emerald and garnet sparkle of traffic lights and sudden flurries of snow. John goes with us at night, and he can almost keep up with Persephone. I am left far behind when they start racing along. Persephone reluctantly wears a sweater, and the tinkle of her harness bells is warm and gay upon the darkness. We come home laden with good things, and Persephone dances impatiently while we unwrap them.

For daytime shopping, the vegetable stores are our favorites. Such colors: the coral of rhubarb, pearl of onion, gold of squash and of carrot! Persephone is more interested in the fascinating smells, the strong pungency of the green vegetables, earthy scent of potatoes, the tang of lemon and grapefruit, the sharp, sweet fragrance of apples. In addition, there is always the exciting possibility of routing a striped kitten from behind a box somewhere and so starting a grand riot.

I have finally made Persephone understand how impolite and ungrateful it is to look longingly at the oranges and sniff at the pecans, when an obliging storekeeper has just presented her with a nice fresh carrot to eat which, if I gave it to her at home, she would consume with relish. But it is hard for her not to show that oranges and pecans (and watercress) are her favorite foods; she seems to think it insincere to pretend to prefer carrots.

* * *

Whenever we are hastening home with just about all I can carry, we are sure to meet a flower-cart laden in spring with orange-red geraniums or little round pots of ageratum, and in winter with cedar and evergreen. One of the flower-carts is pulled by a russet-colored horse with a long blond mane. But our favorite is a gray speckled horse, with a picture-book head and a round, fat, hobby-horse body. How firmly he exists in space; the things around him seem as flat as cardboard! Whenever we see him, we stop still and stare until often the man asks whether I want to buy him. A stout brown placid cart horse pulls the tall red vegetable wagon, open on one side and gleaming with oranges and cabbage and cucumbers and ruddy beets. Every morning the driver stops at our corner and calls out: "Vegebuls!"

* * *

Wherever we look, there are fruits and flowers answering the challenge of concrete and stone. Yes, we are surrounded by city, by iron and pavement and buildings, by things that are packaged and tinned. But here are dusty potatoes, grown in the teeming earth, and fruit that the sun shone on and the rains washed, a melon, full of liquid sweetness, that nestled under the leaves beneath the wide sky. Here they all are, in almost infinite variety of color and form and texture and taste.

I shall never forget the first green thing we bought. A cabbage. How round and heavy it felt, held in two hands like a leafy head, something magical out of a fairy story. "It's three pounds; eleven cents," the man said, and, popping it into a brown bag, he handed it to me. Both of us kept eying it, especially Persephone, all the way home.

* * *

Persephone is always thinking we are home and turning in at the wrong stone steps. The brownstone houses do look alike until you begin to notice how each one has a different roof or railing or carving. Our posts have a wreath and an angel blowing a trumpet while the ones next door are graced with an urn of ivy leaves. We walk on and on past row on row of red brick houses. Solid walls of them. On past the gray ones and past the soft orange-brown ones, so beautiful in winter when the snow is falling. Countless houses and sidewalks and streets. And then some lower buildings, only three stories these last; and suddenly, there above, swirling by—as the sea hastens on past the rail of a ship—is the mighty sky, infinitely wide with white clouds sailing. The same wide sky that looks upon the fields, and shines out over the sea, is high above these cliffs of concrete.

Persephone does not know about fields and sky, though I have seen her eyes follow the humming planes wonderingly across the heavens. She knows only the city; but some day she shall run through the fields unhampered by a leash, and we shall discover the country together.

MAVIS GAREY MOORE

Wealth of Words

SUCH AUDACIOUS ACCURACY, however, distinguishing as it does noble speech from commonplace speech, can be practised only by him who has a wide range of words. Our ordinary range is absurdly narrow. . . . The fact is, we fall into the way of thinking that the wealthy words are for others and that they do not belong to us. We are like those who have received a vast inheritance, but who persist in the inconveniences of hard beds, scanty food, rude clothing, who never travel, and who limit their purchases to the bleak necessities of life. Ask such people why they endure niggardly living while wealth in plenty is lying in the bank, and they can only answer that they have never learned to spend. But this is worth learning. Milton used eight thousand words, Shakespeare fifteen thousand. We have all the subjects to talk about that these early speakers had. . . .

Like the bad cook, we seize the frying-pan whenever we need to fry, broil, roast, or stew, and then we wonder why all our dishes taste alike while in the next house the food is appetizing. It is all unnecessary. Enlarge the vocabulary.—From "Self-cultivation in English," by GEORGE HERBERT PALMER, in "The Teacher." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Prologue

Be happy now when all the growing world
Prepares for winter and the winter quiet.
We woke today to find the summer gone.
The vine whose first pale tendrils curled
Around the red bricks of the garden wall
Has borrowed color from the autumn sun.
Green was like music in the moving air,
But green has gone, and now we hear the call
Of crimson and the bright voice of gold.
Be happy now—this is no hour for grief.
This is the prologue for the great white hour
When snow will bloom above the drifted leaf.
Be happy now, dreamer or lover,
When you hear the trumpeting wind
Saying summer is over.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Garden for the Close of the Year

AT THE CLOSE of the year we deck our homes with boughs and garlands, wreaths and berry sprays, which survive for a time, and then perish. If we planted a living garden all this beauty might be gathered together and enjoyed during all the winter months. In arranging such a composition, three factors must be borne in mind—shade and its variations, hardiness of plant materials, and their appropriateness as "Holiday Greens."

The "Autumn and Winter" path, as described in the preceding section, leads us to a clearing, where this garden of the four seasons has been especially dedicated to Christmas. Here are assembled and carefully composed an arrangement of living things, symbols of the Yuletide Festival.

The garden, as we conceive it, is elliptical in form, and, except for its entrance, is completely hedged in by a wall of Hemlocks. If one had plenty of space and only partial shade, this garden might be built around a fragrant Cedar of Lebanon, because of its majestic beauty and its Biblical associations. Another choice might be a Colorado Spruce for its dignity and frostlike radiance by night. But we shall have no difficulty in selecting the great tree to serve as focal point to our garden.

As we step within the entrance of this sanctuary surrounded by Hemlocks, we find that a bench has been placed to the right and one to the left, against the evergreen wall. Here we sit facing our venerable tree, whose beauty we shall enjoy at all seasons. At its feet, a small circular pool is set into the lawn, and this, brimming with crystal water, is a mirror for reflections. A growing garland of Ivy completely surrounds the border of this shallow pool. This Ivy is kept carefully trimmed in order that it may retain its wreath-like form.

Against the hedged wall in the lightest spots are grouped White Pines and Firs under which are carpets of Ground-Pine. Laurel stands in the shade, and beneath its branches, Partridge-Berry. For color in their seasons we have Holly, Yew, and Winterberry, whose bright red fruits against the greens create a cheerful picture. In a sheltered spot, the white Christmas-Rose may try to bloom for the holidays, or for Twelfth Night, but surely will not fail us while winter lasts.—From "Gardening in the Shade" by H. K. MORSE. (New York: Scribner.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Major de Seversky Right Again ..... *By Joseph C. Harrison*

It appears as if Maj. Alexander de Seversky were right again. The famous Russian-born warplane designer seems once more to have called an important turn in military aviation months before it became apparent to anyone else. Those who have read his current best-seller "Victory Through Air Power" will remember the Major's prediction that it will soon be necessary to build long-range fighter planes far stronger than any now in the air. There's evidence that this time is already at hand—particularly for the Germans and the Japanese.

Airmen here believe that the extraordinary American raid upon the important French industrial city of Lille marks the beginning of a new stage in air power. It will be recalled that during this raid by 115 American-built Fortress and Liberator bombers, the Americans destroyed more than 100 of the best German fighter planes with a loss of but four of the raiding craft.

Nothing like that ever happened before. It's usually the fighter planes which run up the big score over the bombers, as happened during the Battle of Britain. There is little doubt that Berlin, to say nothing of the German pilot in France, is disturbed over this astonishing American success. It not only seriously dented Nazi air strength in a vital sector but it presented the Germans with a problem which must be solved immediately if they are not to see a sizable portion of their industrial power obliterated before their eyes.

Reports from London tell us that the American victory was achieved by a combination of heavy armor, many machine guns and a defensive flying formation which made good use of both. Sturdily built themselves, the American bombers spewed forth an almost impenetrable hail of 50-caliber machine-gun bullets. This kept the Germans so far away they couldn't split up the bomber formation and attack the ships individually.

What Germans Must Do With Planes

The only way the American challenge can be met, it is said, is for the Germans to develop a plane capable of standing off at a considerable distance and of firing a projectile large enough and fast enough to do real damage to one of the big four-engine bombers. Once the formation is broken, the fast Nazi fighters could gang up on single planes and outgun them. There is no evidence, however, that the Nazis have such a plane, although, like most other major aerial nations, it has undoubtedly drawn up a multitude of plans for such a model.

As explained by airmen, the only way that a plane of this type can be built is to make the body strong enough and the engines heavy enough to carry the big guns necessary. But, when a plane meets these requirements, it sacrifices both speed and maneuverability and becomes little better as a fighter than the Flying Fortress itself. It is this problem of how to get big plane strength with little plane performance that the Germans must solve if they are to stop the daylight raids over occupied Europe.

Joe Alex Morris, in a speculative piece written for the United Press from London, intimates that the Germans might convert their long-range, four-engine Heinkel 177 into a fighter "cruiser" carrying very heavy cannon and with unusually thick protective armor as a means of breaking up the American formations. While aviation experts here believe that this is a possibility, they point out two things: the Germans do not seem to be in mass production of this model and the United States and Britain are planning planes which will make the present Flying Fortresses, as well as the HE 177, seem puny by comparison.

Germans Probably Counting on Tougher Models

It is to be assumed the Germans can eventually get the HE 177 into large-scale production and that they, also, are counting on tougher models in the months to come. Nevertheless, one important fact remains, and that is that for the last two years the Allies, particularly the British, have been consistently building better planes than the Germans. The trend which first became apparent in the disastrous German air defeat during the Battle of Britain has continued. In fact, many observers believe that the gap between the Germans and the Allies has been widening during the past two years. A great deal of store has been put by the Focke-Wulf 190. But can it be held a success if it is consistently worsted by unescorted bombers during broad daylight? It has so far failed in its primary purpose of making the Allied raids so costly as to force their abandonment.

The trend, as Major de Seversky points out, is undoubtedly in the direction of powerful fighters able to challenge any bomber which flies. Past experience would indicate, however, that the Allies will at least match the enemy in the development of these new craft, if not surpass it.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Stay-at-Home Tours Offset Travel Curbs ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

New Englanders—those geographically New Englanders at least—may well conclude that there's hardly a better place to be, as gas rationing proceeds to "put the country on its feet."

Things don't just happen, and war restrictions can't be regarded as entirely oppressive, say many of these residents of the historic Six States and the hub city, Boston. Without the temptation of bottomless gas tanks to lure them far afield, New Englanders now contemplate a more thorough appreciation of their historic landmarks and a more active citizenship at town and county level.

This home-front investment in a quiet way can excel the propaganda gained by the German Army in boosting morale through tours of national monuments, no matter how tilted those monuments happen to be.

Boston as a compact city can hardly be equaled for results in an afternoon's stroll. To sit on the Common and conjure up visions of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company which has paraded regularly since the seventeenth century is worth a stop in anyone's walk.

Landmarks in American History

Old and new State Houses, the latter dating from the last decade of the eighteenth century, inspire all with their prizes, from Washington's balcony address to Julia Ward Howe's recollections on composing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere's House, the site of the Boston Tea Party, and the innumerable churches of every denomination and architectural line are world items in freedom's house, not merely New England points of interest.

Perhaps it's a good thing that gasoline shortages force many a New Englander to stay home and go to see Bunker Hill Monument.

Those who work in Boston but live in suburban towns now find more evenings in which to participate in local government, there being fewer "social" trips cross-metropolis to distract townsfolk from their civic duty. What other section offers more direct government than New England's town meetings? It is a tradition to expand rather than to tolerate merely as a hand-me-down form.

By-products of the war's stimulation of interest in history are interests in art, architecture, and home furnishings. The Karolic collection at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a rudder to interior decoration in any American home. A bus ride to Salem, to view the external lines of its Chestnut Street homes, awakens new appreciation of proportion—a basis of art, say critics. Such stabilizing influences can prevent another "age of arrogance" in American housing when war bonds start getting cashed in.

Among the Many "Musts"

Harvard's Memorial Chapel (with its generous tribute to the "other side"), the Fogg Art Museum and glass flowers are "musts" for every real New Englander. Being born here doesn't assure such a stamp unless one can place such landmarks as Cambridge's Craigie House in America's golden age of literature.

The most "dangerous" places to visit, however, are Lexington and Concord. Daniel Chester French's Minute Man, far from just a war-bond trademark, can knock out of any non-serviceman's head any comfortable conclusion that his civilian task is just as important as one at the fighting front. Washington may be muddling through to a proper over-all manpower program, thus encouraging comfortable habits for the moment.

But if volunteering is the flower of the individual spirit, all free men must face up to ways in which moderns can equal if not exceed the sacrifices of their founding fathers. It was sacrifice enough to drop plow for flint-lock. Today may require more sacrifice, with no guarantee it may be enough, to drop an office pencil and take up a weeks-long course for a single skill at a lathe. Minutemen were not the lower-paid, less-educated Georges who "did it" on the nineteenth of April. Yes, Lexington and Concord are "dangerous" for anyone comfortable but with a conscience.

To Change the Subject:

Anchors Aweigh for the Girls ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

The Waves roll on. More than 2,500 women are now in training in four U. S. Naval Training Schools in the East and Middle West.

At Smith College in Northampton, 900 officer candidates reported promptly and exuberantly on Oct. 6 and are now launched upon a strenuous four months' course including indoctrination and communications instruction.

The first class of 600 female yeomen descended upon Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater on Oct. 9.

Simultaneously the campus of Indiana University at Bloomington felt the thud of 1,200 eager feet across the campus, as 600 Waves swung into their first drill and preparation for war work as Navy storekeepers.

At the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, 470 new students reported for training as radio operators, and marched up to claim their Mainbocher uniform of Navy blue.

An Auspicious Beginning

This is but the beginning. But it was an auspicious one. At Smith College, where nearly 800 apprentice seamen hope to blossom into ensigns, and about 125 probationary officers hope to earn their right to the insignia, there is evidence of the makings of an outfit of which the Navy Department may well be proud.

The handling, registration, and room assignment of 900 rookies in one day was no small task, as girls from all over the United States poured into Northampton in a steady stream from the first train at 7:30 in the morning until late that night.

But the Navy was equal to the task. The contingent of officers who had just finished their indoctrination course and graduated a hundred per like admirals.

The minute a girl stepped from the train, a Wave officer halted her in her tracks until she had been "logged" and assigned to her room at the dormitories. Inside the station, a half dozen blue-uniformed "regulars" inspected the orders of each recruit and passed her down the line until she came through the mill with her baggage tags, and was ready for transportation to the school.

With Speed and Precision

It was handled with remarkable speed and precision, speaking well for the present efficiency of the Women's Reserve and indicating the bright future ahead.

Nor was there any let-up in this machine-like precision when the girls reached their dormitories. The first "order" of the day was a drill at the Smith athletic grounds, where the rookies got their first instructions in the art of marching.

After that they were "at liberty" until dinner time, but beginning the next morning the swift routine of Navy life was resumed, and the pace will be accelerated until the girls shift into a "high" which calls for call of the watch at 6 a. m., a watch muster at 6:20, reveille at 6:30, policing of rooms at 6:45, breakfast at 7:15, with classes, athletics drill, and evening lectures and study keeping the girls well occupied until 10 at night.

The girls wil be well fed while at Smith, as the famous Wiggins Old Tavern has been taken over entirely by the Navy for the duration, and the same chef and cooks who have tickled the palate of many a patron at this popular tavern will remain to dish out "chow" to the Navy girls.

So it's anchors aweigh for the girls in blue and a happy voyage. There seems no reason to doubt that the Women's Reserve will not only uphold traditions of the past, but add new glory too for the future.

Edward J. Phelan: Benefactor of World Labor

'The World We Want' Series

Eleventh of 30 Articles

It is the great, good fortune of the democracies that Edward J. Phelan had an idea, at the end of the last World War. From it sprang the International Labor Organization, and from the I. L. O. has sprung experience vitally necessary to building a genuinely free world. When peace comes, there will be commanding questions about the freedom to work, to organize as workers, to broaden social legislation—for these are concepts peculiarly close to the democratic idea. I. L. O. will have most of the answers ready. It can secure the rest. Something of the consequent debt owed to Mr. Phelan is described in this article, introducing him as the author of tomorrow's contribution to this series.

By Ruth Cranston
Organizer of This Series

Not often in this human life of ours is there a man who, having first had a great vision, sees his vision actually born in terms of a concrete institution—then lives to occupy himself a position of honor and dignity in that institution. Such a man is Edward Joseph Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office.

Many persons have had a confused idea of this organization. It is not, as some imagine, a huge international trade union on a world scale. It is not a subsidiary of the League of Nations. The I. L. O. is "a collateral organization put forward by one committee of the Versailles Peace Conference while other groups were planning the League." It came into operation a year before the League, and today is the strongest international body in the world. Its declared object:

"To secure and maintain fair and human conditions of labor for men and women and children, both in their own countries and all countries to which commercial and industrial relations (of the signatories) extend."

It was originally proposed by Edward Joseph Phelan.

From South of Ireland

Mr. Phelan is a South of Ireland man—tall, rangy, possessed of a persuasive Irish tongue and an immense though quiet energy. Instead of going to sea like the rest of his family, he early gave evidence of a bent for intellectual study and an exceptionally brilliant mind. By winning scholarships from his home college he went to Liverpool University, where he specialized in mathematics and physics. Next he decided to go to London and try for the British Civil Service—long the choice territory of Oxford and Cambridge graduates.

Mr. Phelan passed the examinations, got an appointment—the first Liverpool University man to do so—but was restless in the service and resigned; preferring a life of odd jobs in various corners of the earth which brought him knowledge and experience of his fellowmen if not the comfortable ease of British officialdom. For a while he saw the world by working for travel agencies.

In 1913 Lloyd George started his inquiry into housing conditions of working people, and Mr. Phelan came back into the service to do a special job on that scheme. After war broke out he got himself a commission in the Navy but was not allowed to leave the Civil Service—being too valuable there.

Mission to Russia

He was loaned to the Department of Labor in 1916; then in 1917 sent with Bruce Lockhart on the famous two-man mission to Russia. This was just after the collapse of Russian participation in the war against Germany and the British withdrawal of their Ambassador. Mr. Lockhart could speak Russian. Phelan thoroughly understood British labor. Their recommendations for British policy at that time (not then followed) were identical with Churchill's policy in the present crisis: to collaborate with the Russians in order to win the war, and without stopping to adjust all ideological differences.

At the end of the war Mr. Phelan was put on the staff of the British Delegation to the Peace Conference. And now came the work for which all the rest of his life had been a preparation and preamble. While a young beginner in the Service—intent on the problems of both workers and industrialists—Mr. Phelan conceived the idea of an International Labor Organization. He put his idea to the British Department of Labor. They got it incorporated in the peace proposals of the British Delegation to Versailles. Mr. Phelan was appointed Secretary to draw up a constitution. And so eventually this great body came into being.

Not, of course, without opposition and criticism.

George Barnes of Britain, Vandervelde of Belgium, and the American James Shotwell also did an immense amount in the negotiations that resulted in shaping and promoting the ultimate institution.

Mr. Phelan is proud of the essentially democratic development of the I. L. O. from its very origin. In contrast with the League of Nations—which was developed by the system of a one-man Chief and by official appointment—the Labor Organization was founded in the following manner: First a Conference was called, of workers, employers and government representatives—all delegates chosen by their own groups in equal proportion. That Conference — held in Washington in 1919—set up the International Labor Organization and elected its first Director, Albert Thomas of Belgium. From that first gathering and through the years it has remained consistently and constantly democratic and self-governing. And be it noted—unexpectedly and continuously successful.

At the beginning people said "it won't work. Government officials and employers will always side together against the workers and outnumber them. You'll never get fair decisions—there'll always be partiality and over-influence."

Events have proved this untrue. In fact, at the end of 23 years of international effort the I. L. O. stands forth as the incontestably successful and effective international instrument—both as to its machinery and its concrete performances.

Sixty-one countries belong to the Organization—including the United States of America. It has passed, during these 23 years of its history, 67 Conventions or International Treaties affecting the health, wages, protection from danger, and general well-being of the working people of the world. Laws concerned with hours of work at sea, safety provisions in the building industry, prohibition against working women in mines or children under 15 in industry of any kind; proper rest periods and six days' annual holiday for all workers—with pay, etc., etc.

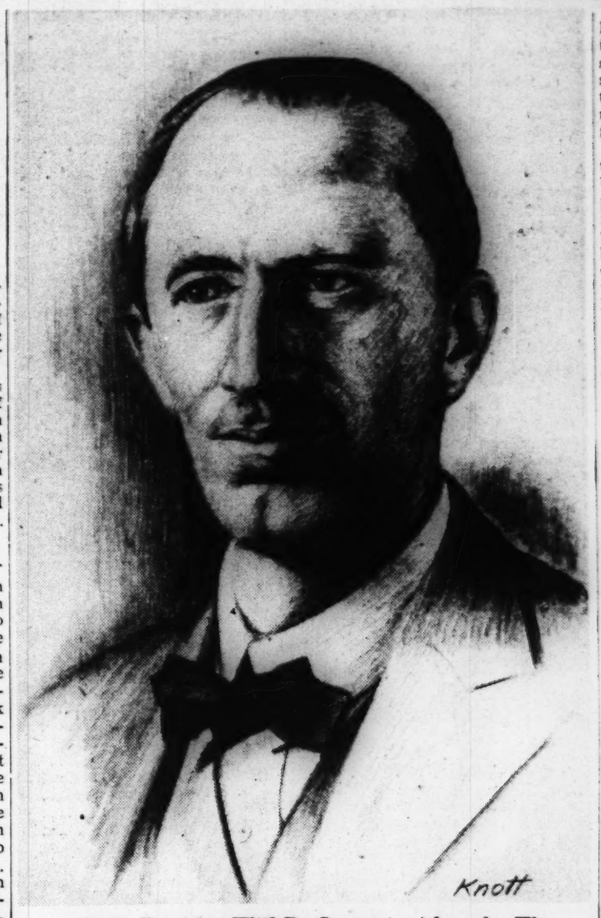
Worked During Vacation

Many a time when Mr. Phelan was supposed to be taking a vacation he has been down in Africa studying the workers in the mining territory, or the troubles of peons on the haciendas of South America.

Back in Geneva—which has been his home since 1920—he attended all the League Assemblies and International meetings, planned many of the I. L. O. Conferences and sessions of the Governing Body, frequently serving as Deputy Director in the absence of Albert Thomas or Harold Butler of Great Britain, who succeeded Thomas.

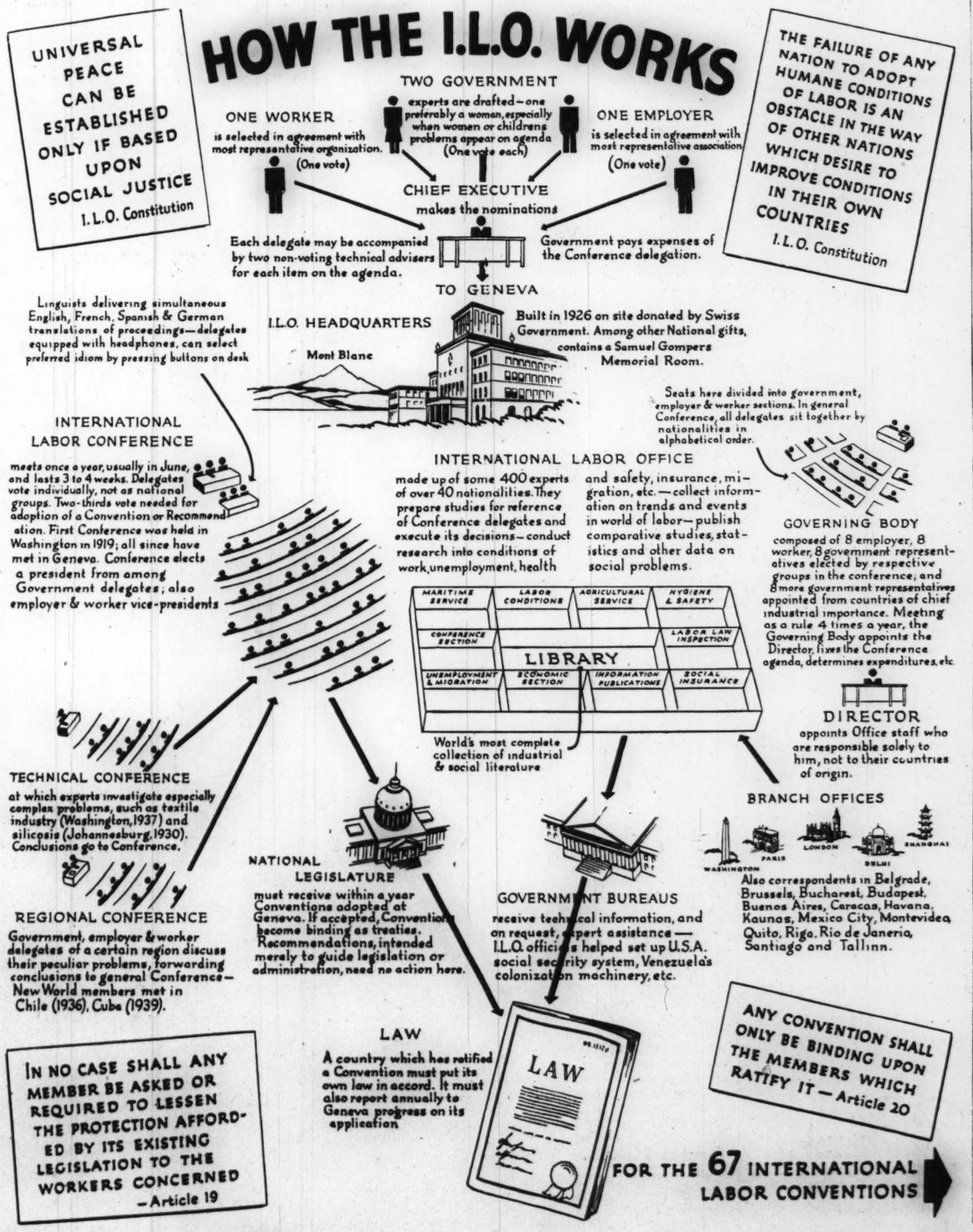
In 1938 when he himself was proposed as Director, with the American John Winant as second candidate, Mr. Phelan withdrew as he felt it vitally important that an American should hold a key post in international affairs—and Mr. Winant was elected. Later, with Mr. Winant's appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, Mr. Phelan became Acting Director of the Organization he fathered and has served so faithfully. He is now living in Montreal, where the I. L. O. has its wartime headquarters.

As I look over a large roster of friends in international life and consider the exploits and contributions of many brilliant and distinguished men I ask myself if there is one in whose shoes I would prefer to stand than in those of this modest Irishman with the quiet voice and unassuming manner—to whom humble men and women from all over the world have come with their problems and who has helped a larger number of lives than perhaps any man living.



Labor's Position Will Be Stronger After the War

So Mr. Phelan believes, on the whole, with respect to the democratic countries. What kind of world, therefore, does labor—or can labor—look forward to? This question Mr. Phelan poses, and will answer, in his contribution to this series.


HOW THE I.L.O. WORKS
UNIVERSAL PEACE CAN BE ESTABLISHED ONLY IF BASED UPON SOCIAL JUSTICE
I.L.O. Constitution
THE FAILURE OF ANY NATION TO ADOPT HUMANE CONDITIONS OF LABOR IS AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF OTHER NATIONS WHICH DESIRE TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS IN THEIR OWN COUNTRIES
I.L.O. Constitution
TWO GOVERNMENT
experts are drafted—one preferably a woman, especially when women or childrens problems appear on agenda (One vote each)
ONE WORKER
is selected in agreement with most representative organization. (One vote)
ONE EMPLOYER
is selected in agreement with most representative association (One vote)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
makes the nominations
Each delegate may be accompanied by two non-voting technical advisers for each item on the agenda.
Government pays expenses of the Conference delegation.
TO GENEVA
I.L.O. HEADQUARTERS
Mont Blanc
Built in 1926 on site donated by Swiss Government. Among other National gifts, contains a Samuel Gompers Memorial Room.
Linguists delivering simultaneous English, French, Spanish & German translations of proceedings—delegates equipped with headphones, can select preferred idiom by pressing buttons on desk
INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE
meets once a year, usually in June, and lasts 3 to 4 weeks. Delegates vote individually, not as national groups. Two-thirds vote needed for adoption of a Convention or Recommendation. First Conference was held in Washington in 1919; all since have met in Geneva. Conference elects a president from among Government delegates; also employer & worker vice-presidents
INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE
made up of some 400 experts of over 40 nationalities. They prepare studies for reference of Conference delegates and execute its decisions—conduct research into conditions of work, unemployment, health and safety, insurance, migration, etc.—collect information on trends and events in world of labor—publish comparative studies, statistics and other data on social problems.
Seats here divided into government, employer & worker sections. In general Conference, all delegates sit together by nationalities in alphabetical order.
GOVERNING BODY
composed of 8 employer, 8 worker, 8 government representatives elected by respective groups in the conference; and 8 more government representatives appointed from countries of chief industrial importance. Meeting as a rule 4 times a year, the Governing Body appoints the Director, fixes the Conference agenda, determines expenditures, etc.
MARITIME SERVICE
LABOR CONDITIONS
AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
HYGIENE & SAFETY
CONFERENCE SECTION
LABOR LAW INSPECTION
LIBRARY
UNEMPLOYMENT & MIGRATION
ECONOMIC SECTION
INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS
SOCIAL INSURANCE
World's most complete collection of industrial & social literature
DIRECTOR
appoints Office staff who are responsible solely to him, not to their countries of origin.
BRANCH OFFICES
WASHINGTON
PARIS
LONDON
DELHI
SHANGHAI
Also correspondents in Belgrade, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Havana, Kaunas, Mexico City, Montevideo, Quito, Riga, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Tallinn.
TECHNICAL CONFERENCE
at which experts investigate especially complex problems, such as textile industry (Washington, 1937) and silicosis (Johannesburg, 1930). Conclusions go to Conference.
REGIONAL CONFERENCE
Government, employer & worker delegates of a certain region discuss their peculiar problems, forwarding conclusions to general Conference—New World members met in Chile (1936), Cuba (1939).
NATIONAL LEGISLATURE
must receive within a year Conventions adopted at Geneva. If accepted, Conventions become binding as treaties. Recommendations, intended merely to guide legislation or administration, need no action here.
GOVERNMENT BUREAUS
receive technical information, and on request, expert assistance—I.L.O. officials helped set up U.S.A. social security system, Venezuela's colonization machinery, etc.
LAW
A country which has ratified a Convention must put its own law in accord. It must also report annually to Geneva progress on its application
LAW
IN NO CASE SHALL ANY MEMBER BE ASKED OR REQUIRED TO LESSEN THE PROTECTION AFFORDED BY ITS EXISTING LEGISLATION TO THE WORKERS CONCERNED —Article 19
ANY CONVENTION SHALL ONLY BE BINDING UPON THE MEMBERS WHICH RATIFY IT—Article 20
FOR THE 67 INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONVENTIONS

Inside I. L. O.—A Case History

Text and Chart Courtesy of I. L. O.

Suppose that the mill-hands in Country A work 60 hours a week for 10 cents a hour, suppose, moreover, their working conditions are poor—no safety devices, bad sanitation and the like. No one in Country A is proud of the picture; in the first place, it's inefficient in the long run to operate mills in such fashion. But to order improvements would be to invite underselling from the mills in Country B.

Well, what about Country B? The same story: 60-hour week, 10-cent wage, bad working conditions and everyone unhappy about the situation. But, again, Conntry B hesitates to cnange for fear of losing customers to Country A.

The solution is obvious. Invite Country A and Country B to sit down at a table and arrange to shorten hours (as a beginning) simultaneously, without putting either at a disadvantage.

That, in essence, is the function of the I. L. O. How it works is explained by the diagram at the right.

Now comes the "revolutionary" part of the story, not in the bomb-throwing but in the negotiating sense of the word. For, besides inviting official representatives from Country A and Country B, employers and workers from both countries also attend International Labor Conferences and they talk from first-hand experience. Before arriving at the Conference, each delegate is provided with a summary of mill conditions not only in Countries A and B but also in other countries; also, there is a history of other countries' experiences in raising their own standards.

This extremely important factual information is compiled by the permanent secretariat, known as the International Labor Office. Here is another "revolutionary" item—an international civil service.

When an agreement is reached in the Conference, the legislatures in Country A and Country B take it under advisement. Both are entirely free to accept or reject it, but they must give it consideration—third "revolutionary" point! The only requirement is that if they accept, they must put their national laws in accord with it. And they must report annually concerning the application of the law. Then the Conference agreement (called a "Convention") also goes to legislatures in Countries X, Y, and Z—in fact to the entire I. L. O. membership. And so, the higher standards spread. . .

Monday Sports Luncheons of Grid Writers and Coaches May Lose Able Humorist

Pressure of His Classes May Keep Lew Manly Away

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Lew Manly, the soft-spoken, scholarly-looking professor of economics who spends his afternoons coaching the Tufts varsity football team, is unable to put in an appearance henceforth at the Monday meetings of the Fifth Down Club, then that body of grid writers and coaches will lose its most able humorist.

The Jumbo mentor declared at yesterday's session at the Hotel Lenox that war accelerated schedule changes at Tufts plus the shift in the site of the meeting from the Parker House would probably make it impossible for him to attend any more. Genuine regret was expressed at his announcement.

Never Failed

In all the falls these meetings have been held, Lew has never failed to get a laugh. He was in good form again yesterday as he told of Tufts' 6-0 defeat by Bates on Saturday and the team's prospects against Boston University at Nickerson Field this week end.

"After listening to Murray Kramer (B. U.'s sports publicity director) ask me to keep the score down Saturday and to put my second team in if it looks like a walkaway for Tufts, and then hearing Bob McKelvey (B. U. scout) announce that we'll be tough, I think there's a few fifth columnists around," Lew declared.

"But I guess we're pretty tough, at that," he went on. "We made 19 yards by rushing against Bates. We justed ripped it off in one and two-yard chunks—sometimes three. We were really rolling.

Went Big League

"You know, over at the Oval Saturday we tried to go big league. We had a spotter on top of the grandstand, just like the bigger fellows, only we had no telephone. My spotter sent me notes instead. I was pleased to receive them too. They took my mind off the game.

"In one note he said, 'Rowell not charging at tackle. Try Leach.' A few minutes later came another note, "Leach mouse-trapped three times. Try a prayer.'" (Leach was the last of the tackle replacements.)

Such amusing incidents from the book of the harassed Jumbo coach have spiced these Monday meetings, and the fraternity will be sorry not to have them any more.

Two Big Games

Most of the interest yesterday of course was centered in the two big games scheduled for Boston this week end, Harvard and Dartmouth at the Stadium and Boston College and the North Carolina Naval Pre-Flighters at Fenway Park. Both should be top-notchers.

According to Charlie Widmayer of the Dartmouth publicity staff, the Indians will probably start a brand new pair of guards Saturday in Carl MacKinnon, a freshman from Everett, and Steve Holmes, a junior from Winchester. In addition there is also the possibility, he said, Tuss McLaughry will substitute Art Carey at blocking back for John Burroughs. "Tuss was disappointed in our line defensively against Colgate, and thought our pass defense was poor," he concluded.

Backfield Speed

Floyd Stahl, Harvard scout who was at the Colgate-Dartmouth game, maintained his earlier statement that the Indians have a lot of speed in the backfield. "With Frost equally dangerous at either wing or tailback," he said, "Dartmouth really has a five-man backfield, (Frost, Burroughs, Wolfe, Kast, and Douglas). Burroughs, only a sophomore, has more power as a blocking back than Johnny Krol of last year, and I thought Krol was one of the best I had ever seen."

Denny Myers of the B. C. Eagles, said that his boys were going to do everything they could Saturday to help Commander Tom Hamilton's Pre-Flighters get into condition. "We probably won't win, for these service teams are in a class by themselves," he said, "but they will know they have been in a ball game."

No Limit

Denny is of the opinion that the various service teams play just well enough to win. "The Iowa bunch spotted Michigan 14 points, and then took the play away," he pointed out. "There just doesn't seem to be any limit to the amount of heat these teams can turn on when they want to. I guess the only way we can win is to score a touchdown that will put us out in front late in the game, with too little time for the Navy to come back."

Foxy Flumere of Northeastern was philosophical about his defeat in his first appearance as a head coach last Saturday, more concerned about losing five boys than he was about the actual score at Springfield. Ed Sakovitz, who makes the Husky attack go, was lost with a broken arm on the third play of the game, and Center Dick Grey was lost five plays later. In addition John Zachirchuk, Dave Murphy, and Sid Glick did not play after the first period.

Mayor Tobin made his first appearance of the fall, the holiday having freed him from his duties with the City Council.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

John Kimbrough, former Texas A. & M. fullback, signed to play pro football with New York Americans.

Five Years Ago

Bill McKechnie signed two-year contract at $25,000 per year to manage Cincinnati Reds; Jimmy Wilson signed to manage Philadelphia Phillies for his fifth season.

Most Valuable Player Signs Up With Army

CALGARY (AP)—Tommy Anderson, star defenseman of the disbanded Brooklyn Americans and the National League's Most Valuable Player of the 1941-42 season, has changed his hockey uniform for that of Army khaki.

Anderson now is stationed at a Canadian Army training center and may become playing-coach of an Army team in the proposed Alberta Inter-Services Senior League this season.

Hockey Problem

VANCOUVER, B. C. (CP)—Future of hockey in Vancouver has become uncertain for the duration as the Army has taken over for military purposes the Forum at Hastings Park, which formerly housed the city's only ice surface. Nearest rink is at New Westminster, about 12 miles southeast of here.

FOR THE DURATION?

We can't say that Brooks Brothers' Ready-made Clothes will "stand up for the duration," because nobody knows how long the war will last. But we can say Brooks Brothers' Suits and Overcoats will "measure the distance" as accurately as any product we know. As always, they are built to stand *up* under long periods of service—and to stand *out* by hewing to lines of enduring good taste.

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Ohio State Leads First Ten Elevens

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Once-mighty Minnesota has tumbled at last, but the Big Ten Conference still produces the best college football teams in the land, in the opinion of 91 sports writers who voted in the first Associated Press poll of the season and picked Ohio State as the country's No. 1 team.

Coach Paul Brown's Buckeyes, winners of their first three starts by decisive margins, received 25 first-place votes and a total of 636 points, based on the usual pattern of 10 points for each first-place vote, nine for each second, and so on.

While Minnesota, the No. 1 team in the final rankings of 1942, slumped to 14th place this time, the Big Ten produced three other representatives among the first 10, in addition to Ohio State.

The Southeastern Conference landed a trio of teams among the first 10, including Georgia, which was voted the No. 2 spot, while the East was represented by two clubs and the Far West by one.

Here are the first 10, with the first-place votes in parentheses and points figured on a 10-9-8-7, etc., basis:

1.	Ohio State (25)	636
2.	Georgia (12)	494
3.	Michigan	418
4.	Alabama (10)	356
5	Illinois (8)	326
6.	Georgia Tech (5)	300
7.	Wisconsin (0)	296
8.	Pennsylvania (5)	289
9.	Colgate (2)	170
10.	Washington State (3)	168

If the Navy's Pre-Flight squads had been eligible for the rankings, teams like Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman's powerful Iowa Seahawks surely would have been high on the list, but the poll was restricted to college elevens, since the service clubs are studded with former pro stars.

In addition to its 25 first-place votes, the Ohio State team which has turned back Fort Knox, Indiana, and Southern California drew 20 second-place tallies.

Georgia, winner over Kentucky, Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Furman, and Mississippi, was placed first on a dozen ballots, second on 13, third on nine, and fourth on 15 others.

The second 10, in order, include Boston College, Vanderbilt, Duquesne, Minnesota, Santa Clara and Tennessee (tie for 15th), Texas Christian, Army, Iowa, and Texas.

American Loop Is Hopeful For Coming Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Looking forward hopefully, rather than confidently, to a season which may be affected by wartime restrictions, the American Hockey League yesterday adopted a tentative schedule of 56 games for each of its eight remaining teams and took steps toward providing financial aid for the teams that do not draw well.

A few minor changes still are to be made in the schedule, which calls for each club to play each of the others four times at home and four times on the road. The season will open Oct. 27 and close March 14. No changes were made in playing rules or in the player limit, although President Maurice Podoloff said that the limit may be lowered during the season if the armed services or industrial calls take too many players.

Details of the proposal by which the strong clubs will help the weaker ones were not disclosed, although it was indicated that each club will contribute a share of its receipts and refunds will be made on the basis of the clubs' financial standing at the end of the season. Podoloff explained that this was merely an "experimental" move from which the league expected to work out a more successful system in other years.

Details of the league's contributions to war charities also will be announced later, after the various clubs have had time to select the most suitable dates for benefit games. It was not decided whether an All-Star game will be staged, but Podoloff said that if one is held the leading team of one division probably will play an All-Star team from the other division instead of having two picked groups meet as they did last year.

With the elimination of Springfield and Philadelphia and with conditions apparently better in Washington, prospects for the league as a whole are good, Podoloff said. Washington, which lost money last season, will not have to face competition from a popular amateur club this season.

Real Veterans

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—They referred to Bob Zuppke as a "veteran" when he retired as Illinois football coach last year after 29 years of service. But. . . .

Justa Lindgren is in his 38th season as an assistant Illinois football coach, and Frank Manley this week began his 31st year as the Illini swimming mentor.

Browns May Buy Seinsoth

NEW ORLEANS (AP)— Big Bill Seinsoth, leading pitcher of the Southern Association, has been sold to the St. Louis Browns, Business Manager Charles Hurth of the New Orleans Pelicans has announced. Seinsoth, who won 24 games during the season, will report to the Browns in the spring.

West Point Cadets on Parade

Associated Press

Not a Common Sight Any More

West Point cadets line up on the gridiron of Michie Stadium before the Army-Cornell game at the Academy at West Point, N. Y. Army won the game, 28 to 8. This is one of the few times the Cadets will put on their pregame parades for the duration. They will not appear at Yale or Harvard as has been the custom.

Tulane Matches Lou Thomas Against Georgia's Sinkwich

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Georgians might not be able to understand this, but Tulane's Greenies aren't a bit scared of their University of Georgia football team, despite its high national ranking and its Frankie Sinkwich.

Of course nobody around town is actually predicting a victory for Tulane's inexperienced huskies over Georgia Saturday, but Coach Monk Simons, Jr., expressed the general viewpoint, "My boys are going into All-America Frankie's back yard with the idea of stopping him."

Monk prefaced this remark by conceding Sinkwich was the best back he had seen last year while scouting for Tulane under former Coach Red Dawson.

Vs. Lou Thomas

But to many Tulanians, Frankie will have to prove on the field that he is better than the Greenies' own Lou Thomas.

They point out that Sinkwich did not satifactorily do this when they met as sophomores two seasons ago. Each gained 41 yards during the game which Tulane won 21-13. But Thomas, then a second-stringer, took only three tries while Sinkwich needed 14.

Last year Frankie made All-America. Lou didn't match that. But he averaged 6.8 yards on running plays, the highest season's mark ever recorded at Tulane; had a .500 passing average, ran back a couple of kickoffs for touchdowns, and otherwise made himself useful.

64-Yard Return

He scored twice against Southern California this esason, once on a 64-yard punt return.

Tulane completed nine passes against Auburn. Lou threw six and caught the other three. His running and passing set up both Tulane touchdowns.

In the 18-7 upset of Rice, Lou passed for both touchdowns, kicked a field goal and an extra point. He maneuvered a two-play, 83-yard scoring charge by dashings 33 yards and passing to Moose Porter for the rest of the distance.

In other words, Sinkwich won't be the only back on the field Saturday.

Michigan Backs Former Stars At Ohio High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Two of Michigan's most promising sophomore backfield candidates were teammates at De Vilbiss High School in Toledo—Halfback Bob Chappius and Quarterback Bob Vernier.

They are currently the principal understudies to veterans Tom Kuzma and Capt. George Ceithaml, respectively, but Toledo fans may be sure that both of them are seeing a great deal of service under fire.

At De Vilbiss, where both men learned their football from Coach Harry Rice, Chappius was an All-City halfback for two years and All-State for one. He won three letters in football, three in baseball, one in basketball, and one in track and Coach Ray Fisher of Michigan's baseball team is hoping that he will fill the catching job next spring.

Vernier won All-City quarterback honors and in 1940 was named the most valuable player on his team. He followed that up by winning the same distinction in basketball. He won three letters in football, three in baseball, and two in basketball.

Hall of Fame Change

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—The National Museum of Baseball and Hall of Fame has announced the appointment of Clifford L. Lord as director to succeed the late William Beattie.

Sports Dubious For West Point Next September

NEW YORK, Oct, 13 (AP)—Lieut. Col. L. M. (Biff) Jones, Graduate Manager of Athletics at West Point, told New York football writers yesterday that he was certain the academy wolud complete its sports program for the present school year "but we are dubious as to what we can do starting September, 1943."

Jones, a former coach of the Army eleven before he served in similar capacity at Louisiana State, Oklahoma and Nebraska, said that the increase of studies at West Point and cutting the course to three years left the cadets little time for sports.

Only Guess Work

"Right now there are 18 different sports on our program with varsity, junior varsity and plebe teams, but what we will have in '43 is only guess work," he concluded.

Jones also told the writers that "Officials at both the Naval Academy and at West Point are hopeful that the Army-Navy game will be played this fall."

Recently there have been rumors that the contest, scheduled for Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium on Nov. 28, would be canceled, because of transportation difficulties.

42 Special Trains

A year ago 42 special trains were needed to bring the spectators to Philadelphia and 14 other extra trains were divided equally between the two institutions.

"Although the cadets at both schools know that they probably won't get leave to see this year's game, they want it played and I hope that for their sake it will be played," he concluded.

Ticket sales to civilians, he said, were on a par with those of the second week in October a year ago.

A. A. U. to Meet in Chicago

The 54th annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago Dec. 11-13. President Laurence di Benedetto of New Orleans issued the call to the delegates in the AAU magazine, Amateur Athlete.

The meeting had been originally scheduled for Florida, but because of the war it was switched to the more centrally-located Chicago. For a while there was some hesitancy about having the convention at all, but a high government official urged that there be no relaxing of the efforts of sports governing bodies in the promotion of athletics and suggested that the convention be held.

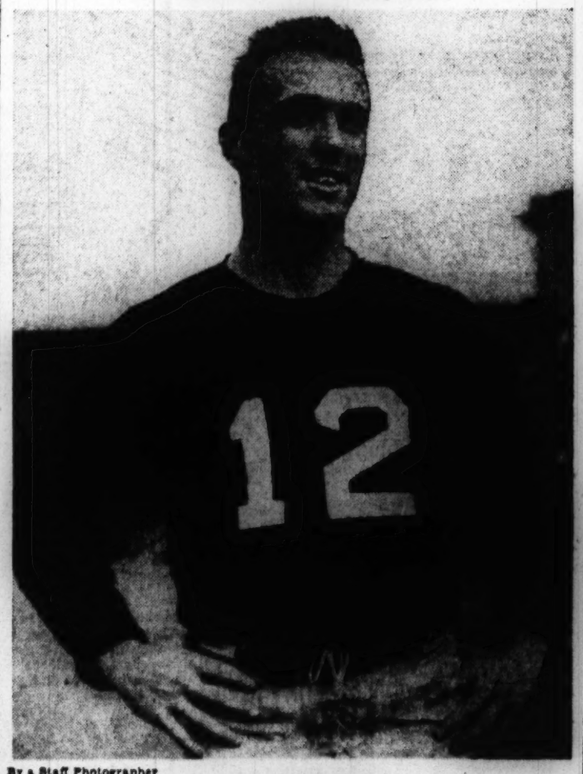
In line with his views that nothing is more important than the physical fitness of the nation, President di Benedetto has appealed to the district associations to go ahead with plans for National and District AAU championships in all 17 sports. A championship, he said, is a stimulus to every athlete in that sport and urged that bids be made for the title shows. All 1943 championships will be held unless there is a complete change in the war situation next year.

In arriving at a convention site, Chicago was chosen over Cincinnati, Baltimore, Columbus, and Pittsburgh. It further was decided to streamline the convention and it will be shorn of entertainment, needless trimmings, and needless words. The 41 district associations were urged to cut down delegates to an absolute minimum.

Some of the sports committees—notably swimming—have gone on record to freeze all rules for the duration. If the AAU as a whole follows this example there is a possibility of cutting the convention time from three days to two. A two day meeting would open with committee gatherings on the morning of the first day with the convention proper in the afternoon, the banquet at night, and the remainder of the meeting on the second day. Otherwise the first day will be devoted to committee meetings.

John Hill, Sacramento .283 hitter, struck out only four times in 544 trips to the plate.

Coaches' Player



By a Staff Photographer

Cleo O'Donnell

When a football player is inserted into the line-up and comes through such as this youngster did for Dick Harlow in the Harvard Stadium last Saturday against William and Mary, he is termed a coaches' player. It so happens that Cleo can claim that coaches' player description on other grounds—being the son of the former Holy Cross coach, Cleo O'Donnell, Sr.

Bing Crosby Plans Match Of Amateurs for Charity

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bing Crosby had such an enthusiastic reception all along the line of his recent golfing tour for the purpose of stimulating the sale of war bonds and stamps, besides raising funds for war welfare societies, that he conceived the idea of an all-star amateur team match this fall or winter, for war welfare. He and Fred Corcoran talked it over, and Bing's proposal was that he would name a team of five players and that Francis Ouimet would be the person to name the opposing quintet, backed by the prestige of is heading the American Walker Cup team from 1934 through the last international match in 1938.

So enthusiastic was the screen and radio star over the idea that he wanted to get busy right away. Had Corcoran telephone, from Tulsa, Okla., to Ouimet's home in Wellesley, only to learn that Francis was in Mexico. Eventually Corcoran caught up with Ouimet right here in Boston and put the proposition up to him, including the fact that Crosby already had picked his team, giving Francis all others of the country's leading amateurs to pick from.

Needless to say, Crosby had named Marvin Ward as his No. 1 man. His others were Johnny Dawson, Bruce McCormick, Harry Givan, and Lieut. Ken Rogers.

That is a formidable team, no question, yet it is easy to see where Ouimet could master a combination calculated to more than hold its own, if he could get his men. The trouble with the whole proposition, as he sees it, is to get the players he might select, several of whom are in the service, and to select a site for the match. Crosby thinks Texas would be an ideal spot, for golfing enthusiasm runs high there.

Ward is the one man of Crosby's team who might be looked upon as an almost certain points winner, a national champion of 1939 and '41, as well as winner of the nearest thing to a national amateur championship this year, the Tam O'Shanter in Chicago. But even Ward is not immune to defeat, as demonstrated when he lost to William M. Welch, 1941 public links champion, in this year's Western amateur.

To pit against Ward there might be any one of three former national champions, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Fischer, or Dick Chapman, all of whom are in the service. That Turnesa is keeping his hand in at golf was demonstrated as recently as mid-August, when the chief specialist at the Hollywood, Fla., gunnery school teamed with Lieut. Commander Charles Gold in the Miami amateur four-ball tournament for a winning better-ball of 34, 31, of which Turnesa presumably was chief contributor.

Difficult Task

If there were the slightest possibility of the all-star match being staged, Ouimet's most difficult task, delicate, too, in a way, would be to name five men without hurting any feelings, so wide would be his choice. Just to name off a list, aside from Turnesa, Fisher and Chapman, there would be Charlie Yates, 1938 winner of the British amateur, also now in the service; Ted Bishop of the local ranks, who has played the finest golf of his career this season; B. Patrick Abbott of California, twice runner-up in the national amateur and winner this season of the Western amateur; Johnny Burke and Ed White, former intercollegiate titleholders; Wilford Wehrle winner of the Chicago amateur open this season; Fred Haas, Jr., Gus Moreland, Ray Billows, Holly Mandly, Harry Todd, Frank Stranahan, Neil White, winner of this year's Metropolitan; Douglas Ford of New York, youthful sensation of that district this year and several others who have come to the fore the last two or three seasons, especially Steve Kovach of Pittsburgh. Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn is among the more prominent amateurs in the service who positively could not respond, being overseas.

I almost overlooked Johnny Goodman, former national open and national amateur champion, and the last man to beat Bobby Jones in a national amateur, 1929 at Pebble Beach.

Victory Over Oregon State Was Impressive Performance

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A rejuvenated University of California at Los Angeles football team—bearing absolutely no resemblance to the Bruin eleven which has appeared here in previous games—this week is determined to continue the impressive showing it made last Saturday against Oregon State, the 1941 Rose Bowl champions and the winner of the Rose Bowl contest against Duke.

Unless the score of this game, 30-7, causes the Bruin gridders to become overconfident, the local team should be able to master the highly-touted University of California Bears when they meet at Berkeley. The latter team, rated by many sports authorities as the No. 1 eleven on the Coast this year, so far has had a sad season, losing its latest game, with Santa Clara, 7-6.

Trojans About Ready

Likewise, "our team," the University of Southern California, has failed to live up to expectations, dropping its mose recent tilt 28-12 to Ohio State. However, with enthusiasm undaunted, we feel that the Trojans are just about ripe for a victory and will come out on the right side of the ledger next Saturday when they meet Washington State at the Coliseum.

On the basis of their appearance last week, the Bruins definitely have found that spark without which winning teams are impossible. Prior to this game, it was generally conceded that if the Beavers did lose it would be because of the strain of their game two weeks ago when they defeated California 13-8. However, the outcome of this match by no stretch of the imagination could be credited to this reason. The Bruins were in perfect form and could undoubtedly have given a satisfactory accounting against any team in the country. Whether they are able to maintain such a condition, naturally, is not known. Coach Babe Horrell, after the game, insisted that the team could. All fans hope so.

Outstanding Players

Outstanding on the field last Saturday for the Bruins were Bob Waterfield, who seems to have regained much of his confidence which was so lacking earlier this season; Ken Snelling, husky fullback, who charged to great gains all afternoon, and Al Solari, fleet little half, who won the unstinted plaudits of the stands with his playing. This trio should march the Bruins to fame, thanks to a forward wall which appears able to master any situation. Starring for the visitors was Robert Libbee from Sacramento, a broken field runner of no mean ability.

Contrary to usual Bruin practices, they did not wait until the latter part of the game to "put on the heat," but rather fought right from the opening whistle. However, they retained their record of a thrilling close when they intercepted a pass on their own 40-yard line and Al Izmirian made a spectacular run through the Beaver team for the fourth Bruin touchdown. A field goal from the 30-yard line—almost a forgotten art—accounted for the other tally.

* * *

While on the subject of football, too much praise cannot be accorded Norman Sper's Football Almanac, published by Greenberg Publishers, New York. This book, indispensable to the fan, player, coach, or sports writer, evaluates every team in the nation, describes their players, gives their statistics, game-for-game, for last season, and predicts how the teams will fare this season. It is a comprehensive work and could only be achieved by a man of Sper's caliber—one who lives football 12 months a year.

* * *

The Rose Bowl football game will be held next New Year's Day, but not necessarily as usual. The Tournament of Roses Association last week announced that there would be such a game—pending, of course, official Army sanction—but said that it might not be held at Pasadena and also that it was not certain whether the teams would be representatives of the armed forces, or of the Pacific Coast Conference and some other choice, as is the customary rule. At the same time, incidentally, the association announced that the Tournament of Roses parade will not be held.

* * *

Sports Spurts: Because of the many exigencies caused by the war, the 1943 Oakland $5,000 open golf tournament has been canceled . . . Jack Hupp, former University of Southern California and national A. A. U. tourney basketball star, was named head U. S. C. basketball coach . . . Confirming earlier reports, Arnold (Jigger) Statz last week "resigned" as manager of the Los Angeles baseball club, which came within one game of winning the Coast Conference. No successor has as yet been determined, although it appears likely that Bill Sweeney, this year's coach of the team, will get the assignment . . . Morley Drury, former Trojan football star, has accepted a chief specialist's rating in the U. S. Navy and is now at the San Diego Training Station. He is considered one of the real Trojan "greats."

Alex Swan, 3d.

Montana Mentor Faces Same Job

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP)—Clyde Carpenter is taking up where he left off 12 years ago when, as a star halfback, he helped Montana defeat Idaho, 12 to 6.

Today he is Montana's head coach and his chief job is to beat Idaho on Homecoming Day, Oct. 31. Carpenter, with 10 years' experience as coach at Billings High School, succeeds George Dahlbert, who now is a lieutenant in the Army.

A Southern Mountain School With the Motto: 'I Sing Behind the Plow'

By Anne Holliday Webb
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Mrs. John C. Campbell, founder of the John C. Campbell Folk School at Brasstown, North Carolina, in the Southern Highlands, meets her students after early morning singing of folk songs, she is likely to bring up for discussion some such thought as this: "The deepest question in American life today is not economic or political. It is educational. It is the question of the thinking power of a democracy." The purpose of the Folk School, as Mrs. Campbell constantly reiterates, is to start young people thinking about life—their life—in terms of the world they know.

Although a late comer in the field of education in the Southern Highlands, the School is the fruit of a long period of preparation. John C. Campbell, Director of the Southern Highlands Division of the Russell Sage Foundation, began his work as a teacher in the mission schools of the mountains. His interest soon compassed the whole of the Southern Highlands which cuts across nine states and covers about one-third of their entire area. He watched the ambitious and gifted student move cityward to satisfy the very hunger that education had called forth. The stronger ones did not stay to fertilize the soil of mountain life but went "like top-soil in the streams to enrich the lands beyond the mountains, leaving behind eroded fields and diminishing hopes."

It was about this time that Mr. Campbell began to study the Danish folk school system, and he believed that the secret of these schools, the folkehöjskoler, if it could be understood, would work wonders for the rural mountain areas of this country.

Chose Brasstown, N. C.

He passed on without completing this work, but Mrs. Campbell, who had always been closely associated with his activities in the mountain schools, took it up. Brasstown, located in the extreme southwestern corner of North Carolina, was selected.

Today the School is a center, not an institution. George Bidstrup, who came to the staff in 1925 to develop the farm, was in full agreement with the basic idea of the organizers that a school wishing to build up country life must understand that area in which it is located by sharing its life. This idea has guided the conduct of the School from the first plowing and friendly gatherings to the establishment of the Mountain Valley Co-operative, which now plays so large a part in the economic life of the community. Also in 1925 Leon Deschamps joined the staff, a Belgian engineer and a forester with many years' experience in the Appalachian Mountains. He became engineer, architect, and builder of the growing plant which now has some 20 buildings including barns, silos, a poultry plant, a wood-working shop, a pioneer museum, a saw-mill and shed, as well as the usual school buildings.

The farm includes 350 acres which had been repeatedly burned over before the School acquired it. Today the steepest slopes are used for pasture lands or set with seedlings; a small area near the main house is rapidly developing into a little aboretum; nearby another section is devoted to native wild flowers and shrubs of which there are abundant varieties in the Appalachians; another section is for demonstrating possibilities in tree culture—improved walnuts, mulberries, persimmons, locusts, hickories, hollies. The main body of the farm under Mr. Bidstrup's direction has become an illuminating demonstration of soil rehabilitation and of the value of planned acreage. There are also a model dairy herd and a poultry plant.

The official family of students is small—about 30 boys and girls of 18 or more years. With rare exceptions they come from the two counties surrounding the School, since the aim of the School is to rehabilitate its own district. The term of the School is but four months from November to March, during the quiet season on farms. But the School has an all-the-year-round program and many students remain after the regular term is ended to share in the varied activities on the farm.

Work-Credits For Tuition

No actual tuition is charged but boys and girls have a book credit for their work at a set rate per day or week and this credit is applied against the tuition charges.

If the School stopped short at these vocational aspects of teaching it would fall short of its high ideal, which is to create an attitude of mind which makes real the School motto: "I sing behind the plow."

It is the classroom discussions, the group singings, folk dancing, handicrafts, and the intimate talks between teachers and students about all kinds of topics touching rural community life that are building a new morale. The broad world is being brought to their door by way of the plow, and, through a new point of view toward farming they begin to feel themselves as links in the great process of civilization in its broadest aspects. Students and teachers, for the most part, call each other by their first names and a wholesome, helpful camaraderie based on mutual respect and confidence removes any suggestion of self-consciousness or inhibitions, leaving them free to receive the constructive ideas provided so abundantly for them in this experience.

To the outside world the Folk School is best known for its small carvings of animals but few realize that the origin of all this work was in a badly whittled bench, "the loafers' bench," outside the country store at Brasstown. By it Mrs. Campbell was inspired to gather the community whittlers together and to show them how to carve things of beauty and usefulness with their same pocket-knives. This bench is one of the exhibits in the Folk Museum of the area located on the School grounds.

Also Weaving And Woodworking

Today 75 woodcarvers are actively working, some of them adding appreciably to their annual incomes by this avocation. On Saturday mornings a group of men from a distant valley hire a neighbor's truck and drive to the School for several hours of carving. The little carvings of pigs, ponies, donkeys, birds, wild turkeys—animals familiar through a lifetime of association—are produced with remarkable feeling for reality and beauty.

Weaving is another flourishing industry, as is wood-working, housed in a separate building. Stores of fine hard wood of the region have been accumulated and a drying kiln installed to care for special seasoning of woods. This supplements the regular weather-dried wood which has been cut on the place and is now stacked, tagged, and dated and is hardening in the warm southern air. The wood for the carvers is roughed out in the shop and there too, sturdy beds, chests-of-drawers, tables, chairs are made, often for some couple, former students, newly established on their own farm as working members of the community. Here in the wood-working shop everyone in the community who will, may make himself a pair of shoes, using the equipment acquired for that purpose by the School.

There is much coming and going of the community people at the School and all have a bond of interest in the co-operative, initiated in 1927 by the School. Study clubs have been organized. Once or twice a week the people round-about join with students in folk dancing and singing.

The director of design and head of the wood-working section of the School, Miss Louise Pitman, is closely allied with all the craft activities in the Mountains and is the Secretary of the Southern Highlands Guild of Handicrafts. In no field does the School live to itself.

The John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C., a school in the southern highlands, patterned on the Danish folk school. Top left: Machine shed, house, and barn at left. Top right: Two carvers talk it over. Center left: Students milk the carefully built-up herd of Jersey cows. Right: Mill house where the boys live. The water wheel sends water to all the school buildings. Below: Students visit the co-operative creamery to study some of its problems.

Through the Editor's Window

Scuffing Through Drifts of Colored Leaves

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These are the golden days when you scuff through drifts of colored leaves on the way to school. Just last week they began fluttering down, and in no time at all the ground was a yellow carpet under white birches, with scarlet under the maples. The sky never shines so blue as when you look up through partly bare branches, everything a glow of orange, red, and yellow-gold in the slanting autumn sunshine.

Did you walk to school when you were little? Sometimes when I look back on my own happy trudgings to and from school, and the exhilarating bicycle rides that came a little later, I find myself feeling rather sorry for the children whose mothers think they must be taken in an automobile—or even in a school bus—when the distance is not any greater than most of us used to cover twice a day.

How important it was to have a special whistle to call one's group of best friends. A thrill always went down one's back to hear that clear call of the cardinal which we in our old Mississippi River town counted our very own. One sent it out on approaching the dignified red brick house with the cupola where Helen lived; and again at the white house with the spacious veranda from which Jamie would burst. It brought Opal from the place with the big barn that was "almost a farm." (This was just beyond the turnip patch from which we were allowed to cull seconds, to eat raw as we went along. Satiny globes of pearl-gray turnips topped with mauve-purple will always be associated with the memory of those walks to and from school.)

Lastly the shrill notes of the cardinal would be sent out for Frank, whose big "mansion" set back among the trees was so far from the street that he was usually racing down the long drive by the time you came by, or sitting on one of the stone gateposts.

* * *

Then there was the conversation! How the words rushed forth! What could it have all been about—that talk! Anyway you enjoyed it, for you remember how eagerly you always dashed out of your own red - brick - house -with-the-tower each day, and down the terrace, and away to call the cardinals together and have a part in it.

You scuffed leaves in many places, en route to many schools; but it was always beautiful and interesting, and the memories are all merged into a gold and scarlet loveliness that you wouldn't want to trade for any amount of less i dependent ways of going after an education.

Later, when you were only just barely grown up, you taught in a consolidated school in a beautiful little college town, and scuffed quite a few leaves with the children that belonged to lower grades than those you taught. There was the same companionable trudging along together, the same eager talk. You were glad you knew the technique and could enter into their lives so unobtrusively.

* * *

Today, one is sometimes tempted to think almost everything has changed. But in the historic town where you now, very much a grown-up, have after all these years taken to a bicycle again (as a sort of joke on the gas rationing), you are glad to see each day that boys and girls still fly to school on their wheels — high school youngsters, the girls with fluffy hair streaming to the wind, a youthful host a-cycling, always talking eagerly. And you send a silent greeting down the quiet tree-lined residential side streets leading to the grade schools, as you see little groups of smaller boys and girls, sometimes hand in hand—they, too, deep in conversation,—scuff along through gold and flame-colored and scarlet drifts of fallen leaves, just as you used to do yourself.

A Tuesday Column

Easy Steps to Correct English

Either and Neither With Other Words

Fourth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHICH IS CORRECT:

	THIS OR THIS?
1. Neither the garages nor the house *has* been painted.	1. Neither the garages nor the house *have* been painted.
2. Either several magazines or a book is desired.	2. Either several magazines or a book *are* desired.

The correct sentences are at the left. This lesson explains why these sentences are correct.

EITHER . . . OR, NEITHER . . . NOR

Thus far we have been using the words *either* and *neither* as individual subjects; that is, we have used each word alone as a subject. Here are two examples:

1. *Neither* of the men is an instructor.

2. *Either* of the dramas is enlightening.

Now let us use the combination *either . . . or*, or the combination *neither . . . nor*, in a subject. What verb shall we use?

1. *Neither* the aviators *nor* the airplane (is, are) here.

(The complete subject is *Neither the aviators nor the airplane.*)

Because the words following *neither* and *nor* (aviators, airplane) are a definite part of the subject, an unusual situation frequently arises. We have two words that differ in number; one word is plural (aviators); the other, singular (airplane). What verb shall we use when one (subject) is plural and the other is singular?

The answer is quite natural.

Our verb agrees with the *nearer* word (subject); that is, our verb agrees with the word that is the *nearer* of the two words to the verb. We say:

1. Neither the aviators nor the airplane *is* here.

Or, we could say:

2. Neither the airplane nor the aviators *are* here.

Let us look at another set of examples to see why we use these particular verbs:

1. Neither the table nor the chairs *are* varnished.

2. Neither the chairs nor the table *is* varnished.

Of course, when both words following *neither . . . nor* (or *either . . . or*) are singular, our verb is singular.

1. Neither the student nor his professor *is* here.

(student and professor, both singular.)

Or, when both words following *neither . . . nor* (or *either . . . or*) are plural, our verb is *plural*.

1. Neither the students nor their professors *are* here.

(students and professors, both plural.)

Exercise 1

Write the correct verb: *is* or *are*.

1. Neither the apartments nor the hotel ..... ready for occupancy.

2. Either the rose bushes or the vine ..... to be transplanted.

3. Neither the flowering quince tree nor the fruit trees ..... in bloom.

4. Either the chairs or the table ..... on the terrace.

5. Either Tom or the twins ..... to be invited.

6. Neither my brothers nor sister ..... eager to accept.

7. Neither the portrait nor the sketches ..... to be delivered today.

8. Either that book or several magazines ..... to be packed.

9. Neither the boys nor their instructor ..... here.

Exercise 2

This exercise is given to show the difference between this lesson and the previous one. Underscore the correct verb: the singular verb *has* or the plural verb *have*.

1. (Has, Have) either of the books arrived?

2. Neither my parents nor my uncle (have, has) helped me.

3. (Have, Has) either of the boys invited you?

4. Neither the host nor his guests (have, has) arrived.

5. Neither of the boys (has, have) that information.

6. (Has, Have) either of the pupils found joy in studying?

CONCLUSION: In this lesson we have learned how the combination *either . . . or*, or the combination *neither . . . nor*, behaves with various kinds of words.

The next lesson tells about subjects that sometimes are singular and other times are plural. Do you recognize them?

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—is (agrees with nearer word hotel); 2—is (agrees with nearer word vine); 3—are (agrees with nearer word trees); 4—is (agrees with nearer word table); 5—are (agrees with nearer word twins); 6—is (agrees with nearer word sister); 7—are (agrees with nearer word sketches); 8—are (agrees with nearer word magazines); 9—is (agrees with nearer word instructor).

Exercise 2: 1—Has (subject either); 2—has (agrees with nearer word uncle); 3—Has (subject either); 4—have (agrees with nearer word guests); 5—has (subject Neither); 6—Has (subject either).

Lesson 5 will run next Saturday. Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Music Popular With the RAAF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

The cultural and recreational needs of thousands of servicemen and women in Australia provide responsible authorities with many urgent problems. The necessity for wholesome and adequate entertainment both within the camps and for personnel on leave in the capital cities is generally recognized.

Interest in all branches of music (bands, orchestras, mixed voice and male voice choirs, glee clubs, community singing, etc.) is encouraged throughout the Royal Australian Air Force and the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force.

Owing to the unfortunate scarcity of trained woodwind players in Australia, military bands in the true sense are practically unknown. Brass bands flourish, however, and a number are attached to RAAF units. All members of these bands are full-time servicemen—electricians, guards, fitters, clerks, etc.—there being no mustering for musicians or bandsmen as in other countries. Despite this handicap, each unit tries to have some form of band. If brass is lacking, they organize pipe bands, drum and fife bands, or plain drum corps, and practically every station has its own dance orchestra, which also plays at the unit concerts.

Careful check is kept of professional musicians from radio and theater orchestras who enlist in the RAAF, and every effort is made to keep them in small groups suitable for ensemble activity. The conductors of Melbourne's State Theater and Tivoli Theater circuit have enlisted as airmen and devote their spare time to music—even at rehearsals their dance bands are surrounded by an admiring and cheerful crowd, all clamoring for favorite tunes, both classic and swing. The RAAF also boasts an active group of composers which supplies original songs and marches arranged either for orchestra or band.

Civilian entertainment in camp is sponsored by many organizations, ranging from small concert parties and miniature ballet companies to full-scale symphonic enterprise directed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. No visiting artists can, however, compete for favor with the genuine RAAF concert party in which officers and men collaborate on equal terms. So great is the interest in these "service" performances that queues assemble an hour before the doors are due to open, and yet another hour is cheerfully spent in community singing and in impromptu items by the boys.—**Biddy Allen**

Island of French Culture, N. Y.

By the Associated Press

New York

If diplomats would learn a lesson in international co-operation, let them visit the Lycée Français de New York.

There, in a brownstone mansion on 95th Street just east of Central Park, students of 17 nationalities go to school together, arguing out wartime problems with comparative amiability, engaging in football and other sports according to international compromise rules of their own devising, tolerating each other's divergent social customs.

The Lycée, founded in 1935 by former French Consul General Charles de Fontnouvelle, has become a wartime refuge for the sons and daughters of upper class refugees. It attracts, also, the French-speaking children of Americans who lived for years in France, plus a sprinkling of home-grown boys and girls whose parents, in other years, might have sent them abroad for a continental education.

Helene, little daughter of Princess Chavchavadze, the pianist, has made friends with Claude Duthuit, small grandson of the late artist Henri Matisse.

The children of the Austrian Princess René de Bourbon, of the Belgian Baroness Lambert, and of the French Baron De Lustrac are classmates of the daughter of Kay Boyle, American writer.

Ludmilla Alexeieff, Russian, has learned respect for Greek history from the grandchild of the Greek Statesman Venizelos. Also to eat figs.

Young Venizelos' first name is Elefterios (shortened to "Lefty" by the American contingent).

In a setting of graceful gilt and massive marble, the Lycée pursues its meticulous French way, with an elementary course and the equivalent of at least two years in an American university, leading to the French baccalaureate, or bachelor of arts, degree.

Ruthlessly, every year, Fontnouvelle refuses to award this degree to about one-half the candidates in the final "philosophie et mathematiques" year.

"It is not enough that the students have occupied classroom chairs," says Fontnouvelle. "My own son, Charles, was required to repeat his first class year."

Fontnouvelle has another son, Pierre, 23, inducted into the Army recently, and a small daughter, Anne.

"It is my intention to maintain this school as a little island of French culture," he said, "the pre-war culture which all nations respect."

New Times, New Courses

Chinese, Russian, housewives' home repair, and civil aeronautics ground work are among the new courses requested by Dallas, Texas, citizens for the public evening school session. Chief obstacle in providing the learning opportunities: Qualified instructors.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day's sales 833,800
1942 volume to date 83,647,396
1941 volume to date 110,161,853

Mild Selling Halts Rally In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Stocks generally resumed the advance in today's early market dealings but a little selling came in after midday and halted the upswing for many leaders.

At the start gains ranged from transactions. Customers returned fractions to 2 points in active from their double holiday about as bullish for the war and tax prospects as they were last week when two sessions of a million shares or better lifted prices generally to new highs for the year or longer.

Those with relatively large profits on the lengthy climb began to cash in parts of their commitments and, while liquidation never was particularly insistent, quotations were subsequently reduced or transformed into moderate declines near the closefl The pace slowed appreciably when trends became irregular although volume for the full proceedings was in the vicinity of 850,000 shares.

Well in front at intervals were American Telephone, du Pont, North American, General Electric, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Texas Co., Westinghouse and Montgomery Ward.

Occasional backsliders included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, Santa Fe, Western Union, Anaconda, Kennecott, Homestake Mining, Boeing, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting and Glenn Martin. Chrysler and General Motors did little or nothing most of the day.

A special offering of American Can of 8,000 shares at 65¾, ½ point under Saturday's final price, was quickly completed, but the stock was sluggish thereafter.

Bonds Mixed

Retail stocks held a slightly higher edge in today's bond market but selling appeared in others resulting in a general mixture of small gains and losses for the main corporate list near the final hour.

In demand at higher prices were Atlantic Coast Line collateral 4s and 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, Central of Georgia 1st 5s, North Western 6½s, Lehigh Valley 4½s, Great Northern 4s, and Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s. Other gainers included Electric Auto Lite 2½s, Republic Steel 5½s, and Western Union 5s.

Quoted at moderately lower levels were Burlington 4½s, North Western general mortgage 5s, Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s, and International Paper 5s.

Chilean bonds were soft in the foreign department, dropping fractions to a point or more. U. S. Governments were steady.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅜	1.23¼	1.24⅜	1.23¾
Minneapolis	1.18⅝	1.14½	1.16⅛	1.16
Kansas City	1.19	1.17⅞	1.18⅞	1.18¼
Winnipeg	.90¾	.90⅜	.90⅝	.90⅜
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅜	1.26⅛	1.27⅜	1.26⅞
Minneapolis	1.19¾	1.19	1.19½	1.19⅝
Kansas City	1.30⅛	1.30	1.30⅞	1.30¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	.128⅛	1.27¼	1.28	1.27⅝
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.80⅝	.79¾	.80½	.79¾
Kansas City	.78⅝	.78⅝	.78⅝	.78⅛
May Corn				
Chicago	.85⅜	.84¼	.85⅝	.84½
Kansas City	.81⅛	.81¼	.81⅜	.80⅝
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.48¾	.48	.48¾	.48
Minneapolis	.43⅜	.42⅝	.43½	.43
Winnipeg	.45⅜	.45⅛	.45⅛	.45⅛
Rye, Chicago	.67½	.66⅛	.67⅜	.66⅝
May	.73½	.72	.73⅞	.72⅜
July	.75¾	.74½	.75¼	.74⅞

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	1.61¾	1.62	1.61⅝	1.62	1.61⅜
December	1.66¾	1.67	1.66½	1.66¾	1.66¼
May				1.70¼	1.70

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.80			13.80	12.90
December	13.80			13.80	12.90
January	13.70	13.80	13.70	13.80	12.90

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October				92.0b	92.0
December				92.0b	92.0
March				94.5b	94.0
Tops					
October					Sep30
December	123.5	123.5	123.5	122.5	123.0
March	124.5	124.5	124.5	123.5b	123.0
May				124.5b	124.7
July				124.7b	
b—Bid				124.9b	

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	8.86	8.86	8.84	8.86b	8.86
March				8.86b	8.84

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	44.45	44.50	44.45	44.48	44.40
*December	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.40
*January	44.38	44.35	44.35	44.38	44.30
Eggs					
†October	38.00	38.10	38.05	38.00	38.00
†November	38.25	38.30	38.15	38.20	38.10
†December				38.35b	38.20
Potatoes					
November	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76
January	3.26	3.27	3.26	3.26	3.25
Onions					
January	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
b—Bid; *—S.e.; †—R.e.					

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bacha & Co.; for eggs, butter, potatoes by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

	Amount	Pay-able	Rate of Record
Fire Assn. Phila	50c	11-16	10-16
Pollocks, Inc	Irregular		
	15c	10-16	9-30
Regular			
Aro Equip Corp	25c	10-30	10-20
Boston Fund	16c Q	11-28	10-30
Bullock Fund	15c	11- 2	10-16
Diamond Shoe	15c	11- 2	10-16
Fire Assn. Phila	61	11-16	10-16

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a		47	47	47	Oct 9
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Oct 9
7⅝	5½	Adams E .15e	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 9
23¼	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
14½	10	Addressog (1)	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Air Reduct 1a	5	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Allegany Co	13	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3⅝	3½	Alleg pf xw	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf$30xw	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
17	9¾	Allag pr pf	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16	Allegt L $1.20e	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	141½	141½	141½	+ ½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼Oct	9
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ¼pr	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4	Allied St .45a	3	6	5⅞	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝Oct	7
30½	22	Allis-C M ⅜a	32	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	1	18½	18½	18½	
1½	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½xh	1	14½	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 20
65	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	66½	65¾	66½	+ ½
23⅝	18⅛	Am A Ch 1.20	8	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
48⅛	25⅛	Am Airl 1½pg	2	43½	42⅜	43½	+ ½
8½	5⅞	Am B N 1.40a	8	8¾	8⅜	8½	
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼ae	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	4	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
70½	56¾	Am Can (3)	86	65½	64¾	65¼	— ⅛
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170½	169	169	—2
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	6	27½	27	27	— ⅛
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼xe	1	63¾	63	63	— ⅞
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½xe	3	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾Oct	2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	2	94½	94⅜	94⅜	+4¾
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½Oct	10
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	7	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
14¼	8⅛	Am Distlg	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am Ecaus Tit	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼ae	2	5	5	5	Oct 7
23	16¾	Am Expt 1½ae	12	21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	1	1	1	
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	2	26½	26½	26½	—1¼
43¾	18⅞	AFP57pf1.05k	4	41¾	41	41	— ½
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼ae	3	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
36	32½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32½	32½Sep	24
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	e1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
34	25	Am Ice pf	1	31½	31½	31½Oct	9
43⅜	23¼	Am Internat'l	15	43⅜	41⅜	41⅜Oct	10
/	5	Am Invest .55e					Oct 10
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	12	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼xk	1	82	82	82	— ½
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am M & Met	12	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Mcal (1)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
11	½	Am Pow & Lt	9	⅞	11	⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6p3¾xk	10	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅜
22	12½	APLS5p2.81k	3	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3¾	Am R&S .15e	39	5¾	5¾	5½	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	20	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
7	4¾	Am Saf R ½ae	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6¾	Am Seat ½ae	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
4	3½	Am Smelt (2)	9	42⅛	41	41	—1¼
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	144	142½	144	+1½
35	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
20⅞	16⅜	Am St F 1½	11	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾ae	5	10¾	10½	10¾	
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	6	18½	18⅜	18⅜Oct	9
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86	86	86	Oct 6
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22	22	22	— ¾
134¾	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	43	130½	129¾	129½	+1
45¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	7	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	9	44¼	43¾	44	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134	134	134	+ ⅛
6⅜	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
29⅜	22	Am Visc (2)	17	29⅞	29⅜	29¾	+ ½
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	2	116	115¼	116	Oct 9
3¼	1⅛	Am Water Wks	55	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	3	48½	47¾	48½Oct	8
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	10	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
76⅛	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	43½	43½	43½Oct	9
28⅝	22⅜	Anacon (1¾ge)	46	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	4	16¾	16¾	16¾Oct	9
10½	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾ae	3	10½	10	10½Oct	8
1⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼Oct	5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½pe	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	104½	104½	104½	+1⅜
42	29½	Armcur III	32	31¼	31¼	31¼	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½zk	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1
66	45	Arm III pf	0	47	46½	46⅞Oct	6
25¼	21	Armstrong ¾ae	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛Oct	9
7¾	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝ae	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼Oct	10
6¾	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	71½	71½	71½Oct	8
87	70	ADG2pf163¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 29
53	27½	Associates 1 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾Sep	29
72½	60⅜	At T&SF pf 5	8	71¾	71½	71½	—1
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	48	34¾	33⅞	34	— ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	4	24	24	24	Oct 8
45½	33	AG&WIpf2¼e	4	44	44	44	Oct 9
43½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	16	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105	Oct 6
7		Atlas Corp ½ae	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
50¼	46¼	Atlas Cp pf 5	2	47¾	47¾	47¾Oct	9
10	43	Atlas Pow2¼ae	1	56½	56½	56½	+1
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	50	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛

B

34¾	9¾	Baio Loco ct	12	12⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	27	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	30	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾Oct	10
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	16	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	12¼	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓ae	5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr20
106	102½	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 9
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	t2	t2	t2	Oct 10
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	10	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
59½	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	14	58⅛	57⅜	58	+ ⅜
4¼	2⅞	Bend Ind 1.15e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24	16½	Ben Ind pf 2½a	1	23½	23½	23½	+1
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
66	43½	Beth Steel (2a)	29	59¼	58¾	58¾	— ½
121	102	Beth Stl pf 7	2	112	111½	112	+ ½
25	16¾	Bigelow-Sf1½e	2	24½	24	24½	
19¾	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
/	/	Blaw-Knox¼ae	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	1	13	13	13	Oct 8
21¾	13½	Boeing Air 1e	22	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	37½	36½	36½	— ½
17¾	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	15⅝	14⅞	15	
22⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	12	22¼	22	22	— ¼
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	15	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	38	3	2½	3	+ ⅛
30⅜	25	Bower Roll 2a	6	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅛
20¼	15	Brewing C ½ae	1	20½	20¼	20¼	
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1¼ae	2	9	9	9	
21	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	26	21	20½	20¾	— ⅛
2⅜	26	Bristol-M1¼ae	2	35¼	35	35	Oct 9
43	30	Bkly & Q .ran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep30
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep28
9¼	7	Bkl U Gas ½pe	5	9½	9¼	9¼	
35	28¾	Brown Shoe 1.20	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾ae	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40a	8	7⅛	7	7	
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(xae)	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
15⅝	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	2	15	14½	15	Oct 9
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	9	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
26	19¼	Bulova Wat(2)	4	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
55½	53	Burlng pf 2¾a	3	55	55	55	Oct 10
9¼	6¼	Burr Add .45e	35	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19½	Butler pf 1¼b	2	20¾	20½	20½	
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9¾	6½	Byers (A M)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾Oct	10
15⅛	10	Byron Jk ¾ae	5	14¼	14	14	— ⅛

C

20	16½	Calif Pk 1½g	8	20½	20	20½	+ ½
51⅛	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅛		51⅛A	g 13
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	5	1		¾	+ ⅛
⅞	5¼	Cal & Hecla 1	19	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	2	15¼		14¾	— ⅛
12⅞	9½	Canada Dr .60	3	12¾		12	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	24	5⅝		5½	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	33		33	Oct 9
3¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛		3⅛	
27⅞	22½	Carpen S (2e)	3	27½		27½	Oct 10
3	2¼	Carrier-C 1.5e	2	2⅞		2¾	
72	54⅜	Case (J I) (3a)	1	71		71	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	9	38½		36¼	
44⅛	15	Celanese 1¾pe	55	24⅝		23⅝	
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp 1g	16	7¾		7¼	
43⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾ae	2	17¼		17¼	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞		1⅞	
3½	1½	Cent RR Ma	4	3¼		3¼	
18	11	Cen Violeta 1a	7	14⅝		14¼	
2	1	Century Rib M	5	3		2⅞	
24⅜	17	Cerro de P (4)	7	24¼		24⅛	
2½	1¼	Certain-teed	6	2⅝		2⅝	
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾ae	3	18		17¾	
18	14⅛	Champ Pa ¼pf	2	17⅞		17⅞	
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9		9	
36⅜	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	27	34½		34	
198	89	Chic & O pf 4	1	95¾		95¾	
2	⅛	Chi & E 1b	3	1⅛		1⅛	

—1942— High	Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	2¾	Ch&E Ill A	9	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	8¾	Chi GW pf ⅜k	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
6½	4½	Chi Mail ¼pg	1	6½	6½	6½Oct	8
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	4	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	3	38	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½g	3	49½	49½	49½Oct	7
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	½	½	½	
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	5	1⅛	1	1	
1⅝	¼	CRI & P 7pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Oct 8
13¾	11¾	Chickasha (1)	3	13¾	13½	13⅝Oct	10
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
66	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾ae	23	66	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	4	10¾	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼ae	3	38¼	37	37	—1¼
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	3	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	42½	42	42½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾ae	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 8
15¾	11½	Colgate-P ⅓	15	15⅞	15½	15¾	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
17⅜	10⅝	Collins & A	13	18¾	18	18¾	+1⅜
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼ae	1	16½	16	16	— ⅛
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	51	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	7	40⅝	40	40¼	— ⅜
11	5½	Columbia Pict	28	11	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	24	Colum Pst2¾k	1	34¾	34¾	34¾Oct	8
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	29	77	75	76½	+1½
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	11	23⅞	23¾	23¾	
101	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	2	100½	100⅜	100½Oct	9
28⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	11	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	
100¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛Oct	2
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	10	10½	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
/	/	Com'th&South	88	/	/	/	+ ⅛
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	9	33	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1.60e	13	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Conde N .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	10	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21½	15	Consol Aire 1a	21	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1½pg	4	10¾	10½	10⅝Oct	8
7¾	4	Cons Cop ¼ae	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Cons Ed(1.60)	53	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	88	87½	88	+1
/	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	/	/	/	+ ⅛
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛Oct	7
8	4⅜	Consol Oil ⅜	37	7	6⅞	7	
6⅜	⅜	Cons RR Cu pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
22	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	34	34	34	—1
36¼	32	Con Pw pf 4½g	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
11⅜	8¾	Container 1½ae	26	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅛	Cont Baking	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
75½	73	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	97¼	97¼	97¾Oct	10
21⅜	15	Cont Can 1e	15	24½	24	24½	+ ½
57⅞	3⅞	Cont D F

Commerce and Finance

Senator Says More Treasury Tax Demands Mean Sales Levy

Business and Industry

Nation Swings Into Last Lap Of Scrap Drive

NEW YORK (AP) — America, surging into the final week of the 21-day metal scrap drive led by the nation's newspapers, has set out to add billions of pounds to the 1,837,338,000 [more than 1,000,000,000] pounds already collected before the final curtain falls next Saturday.

Householders, farmers and factory owners were called upon to make the last round-up of old iron and steel junk before the final whistle Oct. 17 in the campaign which began Sept. 28.

Business houses from coast to coast were shutting down for a day or a half a day so bosses and workers could get into the nationwide sweep to pick up old metal needed for the steel mills.

The mills were going to convert that old steel and iron junk into new steel to hurl at the Axis.

Response Everywhere

Perhaps never had the seriousness of the war effort been brought home so clearly to the people everywhere, for in all corners of the country they were responding:

Organized labor members were giving their time and efforts to get the scrap into the junk yards. They were driving trucks, wielding acetylene torches, breaking the scrap into bits usable by the mills.

A large marine boiler, believed to have been in the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for 25 years, was spotted by a scrap scout and the Coast Guard co-operated in salvaging 30 tons of metal.

In New Jersey, the Public Service Co-ordinated Transport announced it was willing to give 600 miles of abandoned trolley tracks if the municipalities would dig them up.

Three hundred tons of obsolete machinery went into the Brazil, Ind., scrap heap—the donation of a ceramics company, and a contracting company tossed in a seven-ton bank vault.

The urgent hunt for scrap revealed itself in many other ways. At Plain Dealing, La., school children dug along the banks of the Red River for buried river boats heavy with metal. Among their finds was an old paddle wheel from a steamer weighing several thousand pounds, and they have also located a big river steamer buried in the sand several miles upstream.

When Louisville, Ky., collected more than 1,500 tons of scrap Sunday with 10,000 volunteers using 1,500 donated trucks it really put its heart in the job:

Three hundred women volunteers fed the workmen at noontime.

Before 300 members of the truck drivers' union started out on the pick-up rounds, they knelt in the street in front of their headquarters while Pat Ansboury, union business agent, whose family lives at Coventry, England, prayed:

"Lord, help us keep this great nation as it is today, free, democratic and not spoiled by the dictators' spiked boots."

States' Reports Missing

Some states had not even reported yet to the newspapers' united metal scrap drive committee whose chairman, Richard W. Slocum, said:

"Final standings may be quite different when missing states are heard from."

Mr. Slocum pointed out that because all states had not yet reported, the present tabulations and standings—which placed Kansas, Utah and Oregon first on average pounds collected for every man, woman and child in the respective states—might be misleading.

There was only one point to remember: that any state could snatch first place by sheer effort in collecting scrap.

If standings were based on tonnage alone New York would be far in front but the committee was figuring not on tonnage but upon that per pound basis which showed what the people of a state as a whole were doing.

Perhaps one of the most realistic attitudes in the drive was expressed at Chicago where collections had picked up but WPB Regional Salvage Director John Nuveen, Jr., said:

"For the first time this fall every big scrap yard and steel mill in this area reports increased inventories. Scrap now is moving from many sources to dealer yards at a rate of 4,000 tons daily, the best movement recorded since the drive got under way.

"All steel mills reported an increase in scrap inventories as of Oct. 9 over the previous weekend. However, our goal is to build up a three months' reserve supply before winter sets in and transportation facilities are slowed down.

"Until that goal is reached we do not want to become too optimistic over current results. The scrap drive must continue with undiminished effort."

Rail-WPB 'Scrap'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Speaking of scrap, there's a bitter one raging in Central Illinois over whether a railroad means more to the war effort where it is or where the WPB wants it moved.

The first blow was struck Sept. 28 when the WPB ordered the Illinois Terminal Line, an electric system linking midstate Illinois communities with St. Louis, to discontinue service on about 130 miles of road and turn the rails, copper wires and bridges into the war effort.

Materials thus salvaged would include 1,351,680 feet of rail, 2,000 tons of scrap metal for war steel, and 1,331,821 pounds of copper

Service was to stop last Saturday at midnight. Demolition contracts were arranged. But that's about as far as it got.

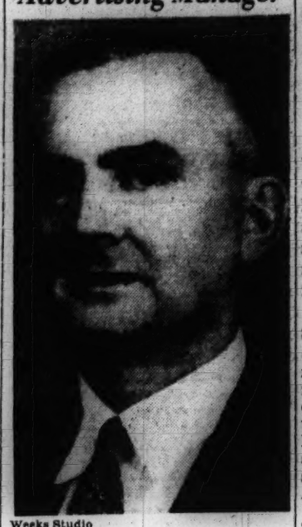
Communities and industries served by the line came out of their corners swinging. So did the Illinois Commerce Commission, the state agency regulating utilities. The opposition landed its hardest punch so far when the state's attorney general obtained a temporary injunction preventing the railroads from complying with the WPB order.

Attorney General George Barrett said he believed his suit was the first court challenge of a WPB order in such a case.

Labor got into the scrap too. A representative of non-operating railroad unions contended the I. T. R. management had co-operated with the WPB in seeking abandonment. At the time the WPB issued its order the railroad had pending a petition for discontinuance of 26 trains but the Illinois Commerce Commission rejected it because of war time restrictions on automobile and bus travel.

As the quarrel grew louder, Office of Defense Transportation officials conferred on whether to reconsider their approval of the plan to tear up the line. But a WPB spokesman noted that the sole requisitioning power rested in WPB and there was no legal mandate requiring WPB to follow ODT's decision. Both the Army and Navy have declared the road non-essential to the war effort.

Advertising Manager



Weeks Studio

C. E. Parker

Appointed advertising manager of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass. Mr. Parker has been with the Douglas firm since 1916, serving for a number of years in the advertising department.

Canada Announces Third Victory Loan Of $750,000,000

OTTAWA, (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced a third victory loan of $750,000,000. Bonds will be offered in two maturities.

The books will open Oct. 19 and close on or about Nov. 7 The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. These are the maturities, optional with the subscriber:

A 14-year issue, maturing Nov. 1, payable at maturity at 101, and bearing interest at three per cent.

A 3½-year issue, maturing May 1, 1946, payable at par at maturity, and bearing interest at 1.75 per cent.

The 14-year bonds will be callable at 101 during or after 1953 and will yield 3.06 per cent if held to maturity. The short-term issue will be non-callable to maturity.

Interest on both issues will be payable half-yearly.

The second victory loan last June was issued in three maturities instead of two. There was a 12-year issue bearing three-per-cent interest; a six-year issue bearing 2¼ per-cent interest; and a 2½-year issue bearing 1½-per-cent interest.

Travel Not to Be Restricted Yet

ATLANTA (AP)—There is no immediate prospect that rationing of transportation facilities will be necessary, although railroads may have to advertise against passenger travel as a means of securing the public's volunteer co-operation, Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director, said here.

Addressing the American Short Line Railroad Association, he spoke in high praise of the part railroads have played thus far in the war, but warned that due to the rubber shortage and increased troop movements "our troubles are not over."

Materials available for new railroad freight equipment are limited, he said, and no passenger coaches can be built. Trucks, busses and passenger cars must be kept going, he added.

Another speaker at the closing session of the association's annual meeting, Andrew Stevenson, chief of the WPB's transportation equipment, said railroads would receive material necessary for essential maintenance.

New Blast Furnace Lighted

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, hailing Republic Steel Corporation's new blast furnace as "Ohio's and Youngstown's answer" to the plea for equipment to win the war, on Monday lighted the furnace. One of the world's largest, the new furnace within a few days will be turning out 1,100 tons of iron daily.

Jeffers Fights To Use Rayon In Heavy Tires

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The sparks still flew today in the wake of a verbal collision between President Roosevelt's new rubber administrator and a Senate committee inquiring into the relative merits of cotton and rayon for use in heavy duty tires.

Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, of the Agriculture Committee, announced appointment of a subcommittee to fight for what he termed the "protection of cotton from big financial interests" after Administrator William M. Jeffers had challenged anyone to stop him from substituting rayon for cotton if the Army wanted it that way.

Senator Smith said he was "bitterly disappointed" in the new administrator.

Sees Jeffers as Own Boss

Senator George Norris (Ind) of Nebraska told reporters on the other hand that he approved of "the courageous way" Mr. Jeffers talked before the committee yesterday, even though he said he would "hate to see the cotton farmers lose this market."

"He talked like he was going to be his own boss," Senator Norris said. "We need administrators like that in this government."

Mr. Jeffers, former president of the Union Pacific Railroad, told the committee he was indifferent to pressure groups and that if the Army wanted rayon substituted for cotton he would so order.

Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee, appointed chairman of the subcommittee to "gather all the facts, for and against cotton," said he would start hearings soon. Senators Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana and George Aiken (R) of Vermont were named to serve with him.

"I sent a letter to Mr. Jeffers yesterday asking him for the names of all the people who recommend the substitution of rayon and for all of those who asserted cotton was better," Senator Smith told reporters.

"Mr. Jeffers said he was tired of those who have charge of our affairs gambling in this desperate hour. Yet, he's approving substitution for cotton which has been used in tires for years. If there's gambling, he is doing it."

Sees Substitution a Gamble

Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana agreed that "it looks like a gamble" to make the change and added "these Government administrators try to make people believe they have a monopoly on patriotism and the desire to win this war."

Disapproving a suggestion for a delay in the authorization of $50,000,000 for expansion of rayon production until cotton tests now underway were completed, Mr. Jeffers declared that "we've been gambling too long on this situation."

He added he would "send for the Army and say, 'Do you want it or don't you want it?'" and act accordingly, so that it could not be said "I lack the intelligence and guts to do a job."

If cotton can be used as well, he declared, cotton will be used and the rayon production will be "a good insurance."

"It's a high-priced insurance," Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama told reporters. Senator Bankhead declared the authorization was recommended by a War Production Board advisory committee of nine, seven of whose members he said were employees of tire companies and others interested in rayon.

Cost of Living Shows Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living for wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States rose .5 per cent from August to September, the National Industrial Conference Board reported. Food costs continued their rising trend with an increase of 1.7 per cent during the month, the board said.

Clothing went up .2 per cent, due mainly to a .4 per cent rise in women's clothing and a slight increase of .1 per cent in men's wear. Coal prices rose .1 per cent and sundries declined .3 per cent, while housing remained at the level of the previous month.

The level of living costs was 8.6 per cent higher than that of a year ago, the board found, adding that food and clothing costs showed the greatest advance over Sept., 1941, both increasing 15 per cent. Other advances during the 12 months were 2.1 per cent for housing; 1.2 per cent for fuel and light and 4.9 per cent for sundries.

Three Plead Guilty to Plot To Defraud Government

CLEVELAND (AP)—Three former officials of the Harsch Bronze & Foundry Co. pleaded guilty to conspiracy to defraud the Government by using rejected materials in the production of submarine engine and marine instrument parts.

Judge Emerich R. Freed delayed sentence until prosecutors prepare a report upon the effect of the defendants' fraud upon war production.

The confessed conspirators are Harry Harsch, former vice-president and secretary; Alfred H. Huck, former production manager, and Walter E. Cowie, Mr. Huck's assistant.

Economic Honeymoon Over; War Seen Entering U. S. Home

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It seems apparent that the United States is now entering upon a second and much more intensive stage of the war, which is now for the first time becoming for the United States a "people's war" intimately involving the daily lives of every civilian—in other words having an actual "home front" as well as a military front.

All over Europe and Asia this has long been a "people's war," not just a soldier's war. The folks behind the lines have been suffering and sacrificing almost as much as the soldiers; the lives of whole civilian populations have been changed around and put on a day-to-day emergency war basis.

The "people's war" or "total war" has come into every home, every day and every minute. Taxes and rationing have cut down living standards to the bone. Housewives have learned to know the complicated ins and outs of ration cards as intimately as they know the cuts of meat and grades of textiles. Men have been moved by governments from non-essential jobs to essential ones, or required to stay put where most needed. The war has been everybody's everyday business.

Economic "Honeymoon" Over

Only in America has the war so far not been a total or people's war. For Americans, compared with other peoples in the war, it has been pretty much a military World's Series fought in distant parts of the globe and reaching civilians at home only through the newspapers and the radio. There has been an air of unreality about it to most American civilians, to most of whom its tangible effect has been chiefly an opportunity for better work at better pay. By European standards the war, so far as the American "home front" is concerned, has been so far a "phoney war."

It now looks as though the economic honeymoon for American civilians since Pearl Harbor is about over, and that American civilians from here on will begin to take part just like the civilians of the other warring countries except, perhaps, for the repeated bombings. They will do it through rationing, through taxes, through manpower control, through scrap collection. An avalanche of recent developments say that total war or people's war is soon to become a fact in America, too. The whole face of the American economy is apparently about to be changed. The American economy appears on the verge of the economic M-Day originally so much talked about by Bernard Baruch and the other elder statesmen of wartime economic controls.

Shortages Appearing

First evidence is that rationing announcements are now coming in thick and fast, including gasoline rationing for the entire nation, fuel oil rationing for 17 Eastern and 13 Central States, and meat rationing for the whole country. These are probably only a tithe of those which will actually develop in the next six months.

OPA's announcement of the four rationing books, whose pages will be enough to ration 32 commodities for 48 weeks, is one of the signs. So also is its experiment in the bank handling of ration coupons. So also are the many evidences that the supply of food will be substantially short of demand next year. Between the shortage of farm labor, the requirements of the American Army, which rightly takes only the best, and the necessarily "bottomless pit of lease-lend" there will be probably less than civilians will want to buy in meat, eggs, canned goods, cocoa, sugar, and many other items.

Retailers of nonfood items, including "soft goods" and particularly "hard goods," are doing a land-office business, but they are selling off their shelves and out of inventory, and when that is gone, "that's all there is, there isn't any more." The rationing authorities are likely to act first and talk afterward.

Rationing More Necessary

The very increase in the national income makes rationing the more necessary. Even if, as in meat, there will be as much left after the Army and lease-lend have taken theirs as American civilians were wont to buy in peace time, the new scale of buying power makes rationing imperative. Washington likes to say that the supply of civilian goods is due to drop to 1932 levels. But the national income is now running at the rate of round $117,000,000,000, or almost exactly 3½ times that of 1932.

And every item rationed makes the next one easier. It takes time to accumulate the experience and machinery for rationing. Each added complexity, like that of fuel oil and meat, gives Washington more of the know-how of rationing. A year ago Washington was still trying to cut down production, not consumption. Now it is learning the technique of cutting consumption. Soon it will need only to "pull a lever" and a new item is rationed.

Next evidence is the new tax bill. The number of people filing income tax returns in recent years tells the story all by itself:

	Estimated No. of Income Tax Returns Filed
1939	7,000,000
1940	14,000,000
1941	21,000,000
1942	28,000,000
1943	42,000,000

The 1943 figure can be summed up in one word—everybody.

Development of "Home Front"

Next evidence is the rapid growth of scrap collection. The government tried it alone for months without much success. Then it enlisted the advertising agencies and did better. Then the newspapers began to take an active part, and for the first time scrap collection has become a popular activity.

Far more important in the development of a real "home front" is the sudden development of "manpower control" into a major issue. First it was just talk. Then Donald Nelson "ordered" miners and loggers in the Pacific Northwest to stay on their jobs and not move off into arms plants. Then WPB closed down the gold mines, to move the miners into the copper mines. Then the Brown-Wagner Cost of Living Control Act at least theoretically froze wage-scales, making almost inevitable a shopping round by skilled men for better jobs which in turn makes almost inevitable a freezing of essential men on essential jobs.

Then there is the evidence that at long last the Washington authorities are about to embark on large-scale "concentration" programs for industries. Stoves and bicycles were first but there the occasion was a shortage of raw materials. Now the concentration plans are spreading fast toward industries like sugar refining and paper and pulp production which are much less seriously short of raw materials. But raw material shortages alone are obviously going to inspire more concentration in the near future. An even more pressing reason is the heavy burden on transport.

Cartelization of Business

And this brings up an even more important development—the cartelization of business and the squeezing out of the small business.

It has long been evident that co-operative or "collusive" action by American business could, but for the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, effect great economies in industrial operation only a part of which could be channeled into "monopolistic profits." One of the most obvious cases is the obviously economic merger of the two great telegraph companies. Another is the merger of competing railroads into geographically integrated systems. Another is the merger of highway trucking companies.

Among the economies would be the ending of railroad cross-hauls; the joint use of terminals; the standardization of products; and the closing of marginal plants, distribution outlets, etc. Competition has been an economic luxury maintained by the American people for political reasons. But now this luxury is being ended.

All these things mean a profound alteration in the American political economy, affecting every man, woman, and child. Their effects are due to carry much farther than the war. Even if the post-war economy is not in large part a continuance of the war economy, it will carry over many of its features. Economic institutions and habits are being built up which will not easily break down again. Many vested interests are being swept away which will not easily be re-established.

What this means, in part, at least, will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Auto Safety Glass Plastic Converted Into Versatile Rubber Replacement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—Telescoping a decade of normal research and development to nine hectic months, the plastic interlayer for automobile safety glass has been converted into a versatile replacement for rubber in numerous military applications, the Plastics Depart of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company announced.

Raincoats, bags for transporting drinking water to soldiers, hospital sheeting, life rafts and belts, food bags, waterproof and oil-resistant suits for sailors, and surgical plaster will be made from a fabric coated with "Butacite" polyvinyl acetal resin, instead of rubber.

This plastic coating is lighter than rubber and equals it in wear resistance. Developed as a substitute, chemists are predicting that because of its superiority for special uses it will replace rubber as a coating material for some fabrics even when rubber is again plentiful.

Various formulations of polyvinyl acetal replace rubber in extruded tubing, in clamps to prevent vibration of fuel lines on airplanes, and in a number of confidential military applications. Rubber latex is replaced as an adhesive, particularly in the shoe and paper industries.

Other military applications of this versatile plastic include shatterproofing material for windows in factories and barracks, sound dampening material for pick-up microphones, and an adhesive for plywood. There is not enough material for a variety of civilian goods already developed in chemical laboratories.

Large quantities of "Butacite," moreover, still are used in making safety glass for some transparent sections of airplanes, and for windows of trucks, tanks and other military equipment.

Fabric can be coated with plastic or rubber with the same machinery, eliminating the expense of new equipment and "know how." The plastic is even used to seal and waterproof the seams of a raincoat. One and three-quarters pounds of rubber are replaced by a smaller amount of "Butacite" in each raincoat.

Rearwin Aircraft Changes Hands

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The Rearwin Aircraft Corporation has been sold to New York interests headed by C. H. Dolan, pilot, aeronautical engineer and munitions manufacturer.

R. A. Rearwin, who has been president of the company, said he and his sons, Kenneth and Royce, would continue as employees of the company, which is engaged in war production.

Mr. Dolan was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille in the last world war and has been identified with the aviation industry ever since. As president of the Empire Ordnance Company of Philadelphia he has started two munitions plants in the last year and a half.

The Rearwins began making airplanes in Salina, Kan., in 1928, moving here the next year.

Three Accused of Roles In Gold Smuggling Ring

NEW YORK (AP)—Three men accused of roles in a smuggling ring bringing $2,000,000 in gold annually into the United States were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter on a complaint by Assistant U. S. Attorney Edward Wallace.

The three were Mr. Collins Sterling Smith, of Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ontario, whose bail was fixed at $25,000; Boris Shteinshleifer, a New York gold refiner, whose bail was set at $10,000; and Charles Schwartz of the Bronx, whose bail was fixed at $2,000.

Levy on Sales Seen Answer To Tax Boost

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Chairman Walter George, (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, declared today that if the Treasury wants to boost taxes above the levels established by the revenue bill now nearing Congressional enactment it must be prepared to accept a retail sales tax.

Senator George, Chairman of the Joint Conference Committee which begins efforts today to compose Senate and House differences in the record-breaking measure, told reporters there was no longer any question in his mind as to the form new taxation would have to take.

"If the Treasury asks us to pile more taxes on the terrific burden contained in this bill," he said, "then the only answer is the sales tax."

The pending measure would boost annual Treasury collections to somewhere between the $24,000,000,000 estimated by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and the $26,000,000,000 estimated by Senator George. Mr. Morgenthau said recently he would ask for $6,000,000,000 more revenue as soon as this bill became law.

Senator George made it plain that if any such request is formally sent to Congress he will insist upon the Treasury's outlining a definite program combining compulsory savings with taxation. The pending bill was amended by the Senate to direct a joint Congressional study of compulsory savings plans, with a report due by Dec. 1.

When this study is completed, Senator George declared a program ought to be enacted with the understanding that its main features would be retained for the duration of the war. He said the only subsequent changes should be those to correct inequities and to adjust onerous rates.

"I hope the American people can be told by January or February what is going to be expected from them for the duration of the war in compulsory savings and in direct taxes," the committee chairman said, adding he believed the high rates of the bill now in conference approached the maximum direct taxation the country could bear.

Sales Tax Talk Surprise

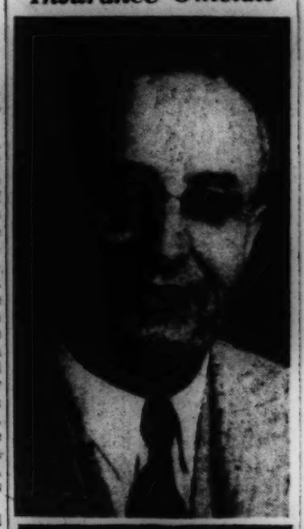
His assertion that a sales tax must follow any request for additional revenue evoked surprise in some quarters, since Senator George fathered the 5 per cent Victory levy on all earnings over $624 which the Senate wrote into the new tax bill. Senate adoption of this tax thwarted efforts to insert a sales levy in the measure.

House acceptance of the Victory tax was forecast in informed quarters and one member of the House conference group, who asked that his name not be used, said he looked for speedy acquiescence in most of the major changes made by the Senate.

These included action cutting back the proposed 45 per cent combined rate on corporation normal and surtax earnings to 40 per cent and the addition of a postwar credit of 10 per cent of the excess profits tax.

There was some indication the House group might insist on revival of the capital stock tax, which the Senate voted to kill, and controversy was expected over Senate action eliminating a proposed 5 per cent tax on express and freight shipments and a 5 per cent levy on parimutuel betting.

Insurance Officials



Gladys Gilbert Studio

(Above) W. C. Schuppel, elected President of the American Life Convention succeeding A. J. McAndless. Mr. Schuppel is executive vice-president of the Oregon Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Below) Ehney A. Camp, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., named chairman of the American Life Convention's financial section.

WPB Asks Stores Sell Air Conditioning Systems to the U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has asked big department stores in several major cities to sell their air conditioning systems for installation in war plants.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, director of WPB's conservation division, said steps had been taken also to acquire the air conditioning apparatus from Government buildings. They would be installed, he said, in plants where delicate high-precision work, requiring absolutely constant temperatures, is carried on.

Mr. Rosenwald said no store which has been approached in any of seven cities—New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Washington, and Hartford—had refused outright to yield up their air conditioning. Some agreed immediately, others said the matter would have to be taken up with their directors.

With respect to Government buildings, the situation was not so clear. For instance, Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, said he agreed in principle with the proposal to remove the air conditioning from the Social Security Building where WPB is quartered—but the building was built for Paul V. McNutt's Social Security Organization and Mr. McNutt's approval would be necessary.

Mr. McNutt in turn said the question was up to the Public Buildings Administration. Public Buildings Commissioner W. E. Reynolds said he had heard of the scheme but had not inquired into it thoroughly. He added, however, "we'll co-operate with the WPB in every way."

Mr. Rosenwald reported the effort to buy systems would be extended over the country.

Earnings Reports Show More Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporation earnings statements reported during the week, showing profits per share of common stock, included:

	9 Months Ended Sept. 30 1942	1941
Underwood Elliott Fisher	$1.55	$3.48
	Year Ended Aug. 31	
Masonite Corp.	2.58	3.56
American Gas & Electric	2.18	2.96
	8 Months Ended Aug. 31	
Western Union Telegraph	5.00	4.54
	Year Ended July 31	
Royal Typewriter	8.23	9.19
	Year Ended June 27	
Columbia Pictures	3.83	98
	6 Months Ended June 30	
Cerro de Pasco Copper	.90	1.10

U. S. Steel Shipments Set New Record for September

NEW YORK (AP) — The United States Steel Corp. set a record for shipments of finished steel for September and the nine months ended Sept. 30, it was disclosed.

September shipments were 1,703,570 tons compared with 1,788,650 tons in August and 1,664,227 tons in the same month last year.

For the nine months shipments were 15,761,476 tons against 15,137,436 tons in the same period last year.

T. W. A. Earns 52c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., reported net profit of $498,216, or 52 cents a share, for the six months ended June 30, compared with adjusted net loss of $693,049 in the like 1941 period.

Bill Would Give Roosevelt Right To Take Autos

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill giving the President power to commandeer or acquire by voluntary sale automobiles and other transportation equipment is to be introduced early this week by Senators Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, and Sheridan Downey (D) of California.

Senator Downey said the measure was a revision of previous bills (S.2751 and S.2450) introduced by the Senators.

The bill would authorize an appropriation of $500,000,000 for acquisition of transportation equipment. Senator Downey said it would pave the way for reduction of autos on the highways from 27,400,000, the number in use at the beginning of this year, to 20,000,000, the number reported in a recent Brookings Institute analysis as necessary to carry on the economy of the nation.

The Senator said scrap from such acquisition would total approximately 4,250,000 tons of steel (at the rate of 1,420 pounds per car), 240,000 tons of non-ferrous metals and 27,000 long tons of non-tire rubber, plus a limited number of good tires.

Citing estimates made by the Office of Defense Transportation, Senator Downey said approximately 1,000,000 cars would either have been scrapped or stored away for the duration of the war by the end of this year. By purchasing cars for scrapping at the rate of 500,000 a month, he said, the remaining 26,000,000 cars which, according to ODT estimates, would be on the roads at the beginning of 1943 could be reduced by 1944 to around 20,000,000.

First to be taken, he said, would be the jalopies of which there were reported to be about 5,500,000 10 years old or more. The measure would provide any owners of requisitioned cars who need them for essential war work would be allowed to purchase other autos required under the act.

Because of rubber and gasoline situations, Senator Downey declared he and Senator Reynolds believed many owners would like to dispose of their cars at a fair price, thus building up a source of newer cars from which war workers whose autos had been requisitioned could purchose replacements.

The measure would provide for determination of a fair price, payments to be made in money or war bonds, as the seller desired. If the seller agreed to take bonds he would be entitled to priority in purchase of a new auto after the war.

If the seller did not agree to the price set, he would be paid 50 per cent of that price and given the privilege of suing for the amount he deemed fair.

Wheat Loans Total $225,000,000 on Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Department reported that it had advanced $225,313,718 in loans to farmers on 197,467,156 bushels of 1942-grown wheat Oct. 3.

The loans averaged $1.14 per bushel. Loans were made on 62,033,751 bushels stored on farms, and 135,433,405 stored in warehouses.

Loans by states—the number of bushels and the amount loaned—included:

Colorado, 3,956,900 bushels, and $4,351,700; Kansas, 52,275,400 and $60,238,000; Missouri, 2,469,000 and $2,945,000; Nebraska, 27,379,000 and $31,103,000; North Dakota, 6,185,000 and $7,112,500; South Dakota, 2,224,000 and $2,539,700; Texas, 24,395,000 and $27,787,000; Washington, 14,662,000 and $15,174,000; Oregon, 6,565,000 and $7,078,000; and Montana, 4,873,000 and $5,049,400.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10

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United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 67-22	100.18	100.18	100.18

New York City Bond

5 3s 80	104½	104½	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
36 Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	89	88½	89
26 Allegheny 5s 49 Mod	72½	71¾	71¾
5 Allegnany 5s 50 Mod	57	57	57
4 Allegnany Inc 5s 50	49	48⅞	49
5 Ala Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	78¾	78½	78½
4 AmICChem 5½s 49	104	103½	104
22 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107⅝	107½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
62 Am T&T 3s 66	108	107⅝	107⅞
15 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100⅜	101
6 Am WW&E 6s 75	94½	94⅛	94⅛
1, Ang C Nitra deb 67	47	47	47
20 Ann Arbor 4s 95	83½	83¾	83¾
3 Ark Da Lt 4s 56	103	102¾	102¾
20 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
8 AT&SF aj 4s 95	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 At&SF aj 4s95st	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 AT&SF T ShL 4s 58	112	112	112
9 AC Line 1st 4s 52	86	85¾	86
53 AC Line cl4 4s 52	75	74½	74½
90 AC Line 4½s 64	65	64¼	64⅜
7 AC Line 5s 45	102 19-32	102	19-32
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
41 B&O 1st mtg 4Bst	62	61⅜	61⅜
58 B&O 95 st A	30½	30⅛	30⅛
21 B&O 95stC	34½	34	34⅛
30 B&O 200 st D	30⅛	30	30⅛
19 B&O 96st F	30¼	30	30
42 B&O cv 60st	24¾	24½	24½
30 B&O 4s 48	60	59½	59½
22 B&OPLE&WW4s 51s	50	49⅞	49⅞
23 B&O SW 50st	40½	39⅞	39⅞
23 B&O TC 4s 59	46½	46¼	46¼
4 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	104¾	104½	104½
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	128¾	128½	128¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 60	103½	103½	103½
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39⅜	39	39
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	73	73	73
8 B&NY AirL 4s 55	26	26	26
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
2 Bkly Un Gas 5 45	103	103	103
3 Bkly UGas 5s 57B	98	98	98
1 Buf R&P 57s	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
7 Bur C R&No5s 54	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34c	11½	11½	11½
10 Bush Term 5s55	61¼	61	61¼
2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	77¼	77¼
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109	109	109
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
15 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¼	99	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼	89¼
9 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
15 Can Jac 4½s 46	99¼	99	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89⅛	89¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	71⅜	71½	72
3 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100	100
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
7 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	35¼	35¼	35¼
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	7½	7½	7½
24 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20¼	20	20¼
12 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	67	66⅜	67
21 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72	72	72
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	56⅞	56⅞
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅜	82½	82⅜
29 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20⅜	20½	20⅜
8 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
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21 B&O 95stC	34½	34	34⅛
30 B&O 200 st D	30⅛	30	30⅛
19 B&O 96st F	30¼	30	30
42 B&O cv 60st	24¾	24½	24½
30 B&O 4s 48	60	59½	59½
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2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	109	109	109
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
15 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¼	99	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	89¼	89¼

ENGLAND
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(Continued)

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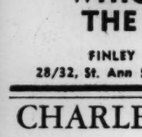
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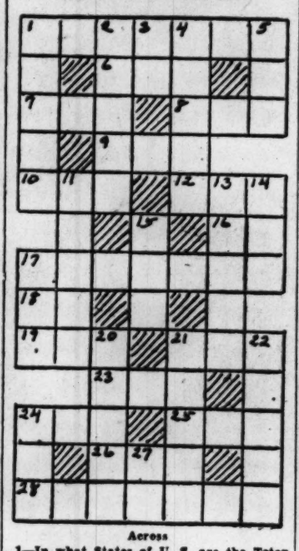
Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—In what States of U. S. are the Teton Mountains?
6—What sea separates Arabian Peninsula from Northeastern Africa?
7—Towboat is what?
8—Some.
9—What shade tree is a favorite in parks?
10—What do you call a female Dominique?
12—Who was one of those who "sailed away, for a year and a day"?
16—What is a Pacific Island screw pine?
17—What is Stokowski's first name?
18—Exist.
19—What is name of Adam Bede's dog?
21—In Eugene Field's poem, what chocolate creature sits in sugar-plum tree?
23—What is a city of Oklahoma?
24—Any tribunal is what?
25—Born.
26—Dolly Varden and her husband are proprietors of what in "Barnaby Rudge"?
28—Who is Scotch minister in Barrie's "Little Minister"?

Down
1—Who is often pictured as riding a broom?
2—Pan's pipes are said to be ancestor of what musical instrument?
3—Myself.
4—What State of U. S. ranks first in lead production?
5—What English poet enjoyed a lasting friendship with Alexander Pope?
11—Oliver H. Perry wrote that "they are ours" after meeting whom?
13—What is first name of author of "The Song of the Lark"?
14—Conducted.
15—Who was Italian goddess of sowing and harvest?
17—To loiter.
20—Boulogne Billancourt is a suburb of what city?
21—If you planted a Goldbird, it would be what?
22—The Nottingham woods, through which Robin Hood roamed and hunted, are watered by what river?
24—What article of furniture would be termed a Jenny Lind?
27—What State of U. S. would you visit to see the Old Man of the Mountains (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Quicker Method

A few weeks after he assumed the post of musical adviser for NBC, Walter Damrosch was seated in the control room listening to the rehearsal of a well known jazz band. Damrosch, accustomed to the melodies of Mendelssohn and Mozart, held his ears in pain as the band noisily gave out. Trumpets blared, clarinets screamed, drums beat savagely, creating a din that shook the building. At the conclusion, Damrosch summoned the band leader.

"Tell me, young man," said the elderly composer, "how many stations carry your broadcast?"

"Why, we're heard from coast to coast, Dr. Damrosch," declared the leader proudly, "over more than 50 stations."

"What a waste of effort," commented Damrosch thoughtfully. "Why don't you just open the window?"—Milwaukee Journal.

Duty Is Duty

"I'll tell that fellow where to get off at," said the pretty young thing.

And she did.

"Sixteenth floor," she cooed. "Office of Dipple, Dapple and Dumple, Attorneys, around to the right, sir."

What the Rookie Thought

First Rookie: "Did you know that my sergeant talks to himself?"

Second Rookie: "So does mine, but he doesn't know it. He thinks someone is listening."—The Post, Savannah Ordnance Depot.

FACTS
FIGURES
WAR MAPS—
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HAVE BEEN SOLD IN THE U.S. IN THE PAST THREE YEARS
WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILIN'
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A PORTABLE RADIO, WHOSE ANTENNA CAN BE SEWN INTO A COAT, ENABLES POLICE OFFICERS IN ONE CITY TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HEADQUARTERS.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Odors Can Be Added To Sound and Color in Motion Pictures?

The first flickering black-and-white motion pictures could boast but little realism. Great strides, however, have been made since those early days. Movies have almost universally found their voice; they are not infrequently clothed in sumptuous colors; and, in a few special cases, they even may appear to have three dimensions.

Now the inventors and engineers are attempting to perfect ways and means of presenting motion pictures with correlated odors.

A special sample film of this sort presented quite an intriguing variety of osmic scenes. These included a beautiful lilac bush in full bloom; the odors of a delicatessen; the characteristic smell of a newly painted automobile; the waterfront odors of a ship at anchor; the woody smell of a carpenter shop; the tarry scent of hot asphalt being sprayed on paving; and so on.

In the early experiments, the different odors were released manually and, due to human fallibility, the pictures and odors occasionally fell out of synchronism. The tangy citrus smell of lemons, for example, engulfing the audience before the lemon-squeezer on the screen was actually put into operation. Timing, however, can be controlled accurately and the odors, like sound, photoelectrically synchronized with the film.

The odorated pictures can be

The fragrance as well as the form and color of flowers now may be enjoyed by moviegoers.

shown only in theaters having efficient ventilating systems, and experiments indicate that the effect is better in large auditoriums than in small rooms.

The desired fragrance, in the form of a chemical, is introduced into the theater's ventilating system as a fine spray at the proper time to coincide with the picture on the screen. Since, in modern air-conditioning systems, the air in the auditorium is pumped out as well as in, the fragrance spreads rapidly, remains so long as the supply of chemical is maintained, and vanishes with celerity when the supply of chemical is cut off.

In a five-week test in one of the large cities, odorated movies found favor with the majority of those who attended the show.

—W. P. Keasbey.

N. Y. Zoological Society

Alpaca Coats on the Hoof

Here's one family that won't need to compute the square feet in its living quarters next week. This Bronx Zoo alpaca mother has abundant wool to keep her baby, "Onyx" (named so by Keeper Stephen Kugelman for its color), snug and warm during winter months. Several years ago a Zoo alpaca originated a "share your heat" movement by lodging four or five chilled rats in its thick fleece—shook them out nonchalantly in the mornings. Alpacas, which belong to the camel family, are domesticated in South America for their luxuriant wool and are worth about $400 apiece.

A Verse for Today . . .

And because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father.—GAL. 4:6

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Refrigerators are among the household appliances that have been frozen on the market but which government is now permitting to be sold. Uncle Sam is doing the defrosting, in other words.

Indianapolis News: One of my neighbors says she is not worrying about a threatened meat shortage. "If I can't get steak," she said, "I'll buy beef, and if there is a shortage of pork, I'll get some ham."

"Adopted" Soldier

Camp Sutton, N. C.

A soldier sat reading at the Service Club for enlisted men at Camp Sutton. He had just arrived in camp and had not yet made many friends. The book he was reading was The Bible. An inscription upon the fly leaf informed him that the book had been presented to the club by a man in a near-by town.

As the soldier turned from page to page he came upon a penny postcard, self-addressed to the man who had donated the book. The reverse side of the card contained the request that a soldier reading the Bible return the card with his name and address affixed to the addressee.

The soldier filled in his name, mailed the card, thinking only that the donor wanted the assurance that the book had been read and appreciated. But such was not necessarily the case. Sometime later the soldier received a package through the mail from the man to whom he had mailed the card. It contained a home-baked cake, delicious and large enough to share with his friends.

Said the card that came with the cake, "We've adopted you, and you'll hear from us again."

Daily Quotation

SILENCE is a true friend who never betrays.—CONFUCIUS.

NEWS ITEM— FT. MYER, VA:- BRASS-HAT DESK OFFICERS ORDERED TO TAKE SOME MILITARY TRAINING.

I DON'T SEE HOW THIS MARCHING IS HELPING US SHORTEN THE WAR
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GETTING HIS DAILY EXERCISE
COL. SITZ
HE'S ON K.P. DUTY—PEELING PENCILS
JOVE! WHAT A CANTER
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Look Who's Here*

By LE PELLEY

WE'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING
RELEASE ME THIS INSTANT
MARMADUKE. I'm BEGINNING TO WONDER.
HOLD TIGHT, SOMEBODY..
OOOF
SEE HERE-! I WON'T HAVE MY HEAD IN A SACK !!!
WHY, IT'S THE HERMIT !!
WELL, WELL. IF IT ISN'T MY LITTLE FRIENDS, MINDING SOMEONE ELSE'S BUSINESS AGAIN !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Please!!*

By RODGERS

It took a little persuading, but I finally got "Military Secret" talking again—
"I hesitate to mention it," he said, "Because you may think it's all my imagination—
"Or that I'm upset, jumpy, frightened or something—
"And I really have no proof—just a feeling—"
"Listen! Will you please get to the point? I pleaded!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Juno Tosses In Her Hat*

By THE HAGERS

"I promised Mayor Drake I'd try To manage his campaign," said I.
"It should be easy, for he said He had no opposition, Ted."
"He didn't have, until today," Said Ted. "He has some now, I'll say!
And, Waddles, you'll need lots of pluck. It's Lilly's mother—Juno Duck!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

President on Manpower

The main theme of President Roosevelt's Columbus Day speech was that in a Nation at war today there is, there can be, no other pursuit than making, and winning, war. He said that all—all the men, the women, the youths of 18 and 19, even the school children and the handicapped, without prejudice as to race, age or experience—are to enjoy the privilege of helping in some way to wrest the sword from the aggressor and of forging it into a plowshare.

President Roosevelt's words may not have been eloquent. They were pointed in the sober, job-to-be-done tone that goes with the task in hand. But the thought behind them of a mighty Nation marshaling all energies to accomplish an ultimately constructive end is something that must inspire all free peoples to their extended best.

The President made it clear he was not talking to a people, or about a cause, that has its back to the wall. Since the President has channels of information, including, as he said, his recent trip, that are open to few others, not omitting (as he also said) "typewriter strategists," his remarks about the general prospects are encouraging. Taken with Mr. Churchill's more specific statements on Monday, the peoples of the United Nations and their allies in the occupied lands can feel more hopeful—at least in so far as an atmosphere of hope is conducive to good work.

The President said that America has entered a new phase of its war effort. First, there was the tremendous job of turning peacetime industry into war production. This is successfully underway. So, now, the United States comes to another phase, better use of its manpower.

The President was well advised in making it clear that the United States has no shortage of manpower. There are 130,000,000 Americans, with them an abundance of skills and training not equalled elsewhere. There is no insuperable manpower problem.

In broad outline, it is a matter of balance. The President did not detail how this balance is to be achieved. He intimated that it is to be left on a largely voluntary basis for the time being. That is the happiest basis—if it works.

But will it work? The Army has not experienced a manpower shortage, but it is not on a voluntary basis. Production has not suffered, we take it, but high wages and the induction of thousands of women to the assembly lines has helped. The loudest cry for manpower is from the farms. It is sharp.

There is little indication that the voluntary solution of which the President spoke, namely the mobilizing of school children or the spare-time work of city and town people during harvest seasons, will suffice to answer it. Two-thirds of America's farms are small farms, worked by the farmer and his sons and a hired man or two. The drain of the sons into the services and of the hired men into the better-paying factories appears to be the problem.

As we said, the answer lies in achieving better balance. But how is it to be done? The ceiling might be taken off farm prices, so farmers could raise wages and lessen the attractions of industry. But that would not help factory production; it would inevitably lead to runaway inflation.

Another answer might be to "freeze" farm workers in their jobs, not permitting them to move into industry. The legality of such procedure presents immense questions. The third answer is to defer farm workers from armed service. This can be done if a decision is taken to limit the size of the Army accordingly.

Such a decision hinges on whether the United States wants an Army of 13,000,000 men and will risk a possible factory and a certain food shortage to attain it, or whether America wants a smaller, mechanized army with a roundly balanced industrialization and agriculture to support it, as well as to supply with food and weapons the land armies of America's allies.

It's a decision that must be made in high places. We should have been glad to hear the President discuss it more specifically.

Winter Wisdom

If you half listen during these Autumn days you will hear the voices of many prognosticators. Then if you shake together all the foretellings you encounter and weigh them pro and con, you may figure out what sort of winter weather has been consigned to us; but more likely you will be confused quite beyond even the shadow of certain judgment.

Disclosing little in the way of futurities to the curious, this secretive and supreme baffler, Winter, warns us to have plenty of coal in the bin and sufficient oil in the tank, yet refrains from revealing if we shall experience ten or twenty or thirty or no days of below-zero frigidity.

Are the woolly worms darker than usual? Is the moss alarmingly thick, or pleasingly thin? Are the husks heavy and tight around the ears of corn, or light and loose? Do the fur-bearing animals of 1942 sport coats that indicate approaching dire need for warmth? Are the shells and hulls of hickory nuts and walnuts tough and heavy? Have squirrels been ever busier storing nuts?

Draw your own conclusions from such random observations, but remember: Winter remains a hold-out, ever balking at giving a prevue of what is to come in the way of weather. Remember also, if you are depending on fuel oil for heat, you get 65 degrees by day but less by night.

"Popularizing" Pétain

A dispatch from Vichy reports the determined effort of the misrepresentative government of Unoccupied France to restore and aggrandize the lost popularity of Marshal Pétain. The magnitude of the effort indicates to what extent that popularity has been lost.

The task engages some 200 experts in all the pictorial and printed methods of publicity and occupies five times the floor space of the Vichy Foreign Office. Pictures of the Marshal are made for mass distribution; postage stamps and coins carry his features; chinaware, ashtrays, playing cards, bridge score cards, hatbands, shaving mugs, ad infinitum, celebrate the Marshal and seek to indoctrinate the users with a conviction that the policy he now represents is the best for France.

But the effort is disappointing. The "new order" speaks too convincingly for itself; the gilding cannot conceal the chains. The Parliament answered the publicists in the letter of the President of its Senate and the President of its Chamber of Deputies to the once honored and distinguished Marshal. They spoke for France, and Mr. Herriot is in confinement because of his part in that courageous undertaking. In the hearts and minds of millions of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, it seems safe to say, pictures of Marshal Pétain are a woeful reminder of the past—but no promise of a happier future.

Front in the Solomons

Americans are shocked to learn that three of their cruisers were lost in the occupation of Guadalcanal Island two months ago. They will ask why this information was kept so long when Australia almost immediately reported the sinking of its cruiser, the Canberra. But their chief concern will be that there shall be force enough at Guadalcanal to hold it.

The public now gets a far clearer picture of the whole situation in the Solomons. It learns that the American seizure of the airfield on Guadalcanal was essentially a defensive operation, not the start of a big offensive designed to roll up Tokyo's tentacles in the South Pacific. As this paper said at the time, it was rather to halt the development of bases from which Australia and the supply lines to Australia could be attacked.

Observers have reasoned that operations in the Solomons, combined with those in New Guinea, formed a front on which much more fighting was to be expected. The damage to the enemy so far reported—ships by the score, planes by the hundred—seemed highly encouraging. But his continuing to land forces on Guadalcanal furnished disturbing hints that American naval control was not complete in the Solomons area The Japanese have been able to "come back" in the Solomons as the United States did not in the Philippines.

Once more the Japanese have shown themselves to be skillful, daring fighters. Their spotting of Allied ships by flares dropped from planes shows again how dangerous it is to underestimate them. The tenacity with which they continue landings on Guadalcanal promises no rapid reconquest of the Southwest Pacific. But United Nations' strategy seems to have seized a key position with the Guadalcanal airfield. The price paid for it has not been small, and the public must trust that the investment will be protected. With the movie of Wake Island a sad reminder, Americans will hope that this time the Marines are getting reinforcements.

Our Readers Say—

"Something Will Have to Be Done About It"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under the heading "Something Will Have to Be Done About It," a recent cartoon in your paper is indeed very timely. It represented a huge magnet, one pole of which is designated "High War Wages." Horses, still hitched to wagon, plow or rake, are gazing in bewilderment as their owners desert them in a race toward the "High War Wages."

Reports from different parts of United States show that many fertile farms will stand idle in 1943 unless some change is made. Just so long as people eat—just so long as the United States must furnish food for itself and its Allies there should be no higher paid job than food-producing!

It would place the food-producer where he belongs in the balance of affairs should the highest paid salary be vouchsafed him. Hitherto city people have had all the finery of houses, furniture, dress, cars, electric appliances, opportunities, money, etc., while food-producers have been relegated to privation, lack, vicissitudes of price, whims of the elements, pests and what not! Let all food-producers be suddenly removed from the picture and the injustice shown them in the past might loom larger in the estimation of those who eat.

Most farmers are capable of holding jobs, which at the present time command much better pay. It is said the modern farmer has, of necessity, to be mechanic of no mean ability, a carpenter, painter, cement-worker, stock-breeder, a dairyman, agriculturist, horticulturist, blacksmith, civil engineer, financier, occasionally an electrician, and usually a very small amount of training is necessary to fit them for better-paid usefulness.

So let justice preside at the price-fixing table and let the hardworking farmer and his justice-loving wife be more nearly rewarded.

ELLEN J. GLOVER

Comstock, Neb.

Farm Prices and Workers' Wages

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I read Mary Hornaday's articles constantly in The Christian Science Monitor and admire them thoroughly, I am writing you relative to her "Don't Complain Unless You've Written First."

I realize the fact that this is written from a consumer's point of view and is excellently done. I thought you might be interested in some factors and figures from the producer's point of view. My interest in this is very deep-seated because I was born and brought up on a farm and have spent my entire life working with and for farm people.

I recognize the fact that the cost of living is rising rapidly and farm people are perfectly willing and anxious that inflation be curbed. They have been urging the President for some time to do something about the situation which is becoming unbearable. It is ridiculous to stabilize prices unless wages are stabilized at the same time, since 70 per cent of the cost of consumers' goods is represented by wages.

Farm prices in June averaged 151 per cent of the 1909 to 1914 base period while the average hourly wages of factory workers were 397 per cent of that base period. The wage index has risen 44 points between January, 1941, and May, 1942, and agricultural prices increased only 19 points in the same period.

Another point which is most certainly to the disadvantage of agriculture is that factory workers in July were spending a smaller per cent of their income for food than at any time in the last thirty years even though their wage increases were exorbitant comparatively. In 1929, a year of great prosperity for labor, workers were spending 27 per cent of their income for food, while in July of this year they were spending only 22 per cent.

Farm people are working long hours and are trying desperately hard to make their contribution to the war effort. They want the world to be fed but the real facts of the situation are that labor is unobtainable or the price they have to pay for it is so high they cannot afford to pay it. Many farms are being sold which might mean that food production for many years will be much below what it is this year. I do not have to point out to you what the result of this may be.

I cannot tell you how much I have appreciated Miss Hornaday's splendid articles.

(MRS.) VERA MCCREA SEARLES
Director, Home Department
New York Dairymen's League

Beer Barrels Rumble

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While men are dying to bring oil and gasoline to our city; and while all of us are endeavoring to do what we can in the necessities of the drive for scrap metals, I, for one—and I am frank to say that I am neither a prohibitionist nor an abstainer from alcoholic beverages—I, for one, am willing—at least for the duration—to go on record that the sight of beer kegs, drawn through the streets of Boston, on rubber that our country needs, is discouraging to men of good will.

There may be some logical basis for the facts that I have observed. That it has any relation to what is dearest to all our hearts it is impossible for me to believe. That these deliveries impede and intrude upon the everyday business of our people is the least offensive incident in the sordid business that I have described.

FERNAND GIROUARD

Dorchester, Mass.

Secrecy and Censorship

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sorry not to agree with your editorial criticizing the secrecy of the President's tour of inspection.

Far from impairing our morale, it should give us added confidence to know that this precaution was taken for his safety. It should serve to educate us further in the still unfamiliar thought that the most crucial decisions of the coming months are the very things which cannot and must not appear in the daily headlines.

WILLIAM HOWELL REED

Roxbury, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

No Way to Go Into Battle

Dual School System Irks Britons

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

Church and State were, in effect, separated in American education by a Massachusetts act passed in 1647 laying the basis for free, universal, non-sectarian schools.

Three centuries later, in the midst of a world war, I heard leaders of the British trade union conference advocate the same thing in Great Britain and saw the big T. U. C. convention at Blackpool adopt the comprehensive 32-page report on educational reform with only a few scattering "Nays" from Roman Catholics.

Horace Mann said of the 1647 act that it "had no precedent in the world's history," and that, in fact, "it is impossible for us adequately to conceive the boldness of the measure, which aimed at universal education through the establishment of free schools."

It is queer how the English-speaking nations, so alike in most respects, can be so far apart in others, so that social legislation which seemed commonplace in Britain only came to be adopted in America after 1929, while the system of universal free non-sectarian education, which American States offer through high school age or beyond, is only now being pushed in Britain with real chance of success.

British children get a minimum of free education up to 14, but under a system so arranged that most pupils pay fees if they wish to continue in even the better type of State-run secondary (high) schools, failing which, and failing to win a "free place" (scholarship) in these schools at the tender age of 11, the pupils pass into a specially created "senior school," used as a catch-all for those whose educational terminus for a lifetime will be 14 years.

* * *

The T. U. C. meeting was a spectacle in itself for a reporter accustomed to tumultuous American labor scenes. Its speed and efficiency were breathtaking, and it was staid to the point of drabness. Outside was the ocean of what is Britain's Coney Island and soldiers everywhere; inside in the rambling former amusement palace were the unsmiling trade unionists. A broom-handled utensil hung against a well that a Roxy usherette might have used for sweeping up ashes. It had two words painted simply on its tin cylinder, "For Bombs." It hung there like any mop or dustpan. I was the only person in Blackpool who gave it a second thought.

T. U. C. conservative elements, oddly enough, are the two big general workers' unions, the transport and municipal workers unions, whereas just the reverse is true in America, where the C. I. O. left wing comprise the unskilled workers group.

Theoretically T. U. C. is committed to Socialism, like the British Labor Party, but this is one of those cases where a word seems to mean one thing on one side of the Atlantic and something else on the other. At any rate this was no convention of fanatics but as decorous and respectable an affair as a bankers' gathering, and by American labor standards stodgy.

Yet it got down to cases quicker and more thoroughly than any American labor conference I ever attended, as the educational program illustrates.

On this subject the whole big British labor movement seems unanimous. Liberal and Conservative parties are also re-examining the whole matter.

War broke out just as the British school-leaving age was to rise from 14 to 15. Now T. U. C. demands increase to 15 the instant war ends, and to 16 three years thereafter. A Liberal Party memorandum also urges 16 years.

The T. U. C. also demands that secondary education (American "high schools") be put on a universal, free basis. Most British secondary students now pay fees high enough to keep the poor boy out, unless he gets superior marks. The middle classes still look down on municipal schools though their prestige is advancing.

Another curiosity is that British elementary schools run from 5 to 14 years (leaving age), while secondary schools run from 11 to a theoretical 18 (though most children leave long before), and there is no automatic passage from one to the other, in the American sense.

In prewar Britain about one child in four between 14 and 18 stayed in school, whereas in the United States only about one boy in four under 18 left school.

* * *

But the most striking T. U. C. demand was to end the sectarian system of "dual control" and contribution of taxpayers' money to private or denominational schools.

Here is a domestic British controversy to which the American has little to say, since he settled it back in the seventeenth century. Nevertheless, it is intensely interesting for an outsider to watch.

As of 1937 about half the local tax-supported British schools were non-denominational and half denominational, but the number of students in the former had risen to be much larger, about 3,600,000 in the "provided" (non-denominational) schools to 1,600,000 in the other. A breakdown in the membership of the sectarian schools gives about 1,200,000 in Church of England schools; 380,000 Roman Catholic; 18,000 Methodist, and the rest scattering.

Should this system continue? The T. U. C. says no. But three Roman Catholic unionists attacked its recommendations from the floor and hinted at a labor split and a possible Catholic trade union. No Church of England delegate rose in opposition though the established church, in its official capacity, stands strongly for State-aided denominational schools.

The T. U. C. swept through its program with a roar, and I heard only a few scattering cries of "Nay."

T. U. C. is backed on education by Wilfred J. Rowland, secretary of the National Education Association, who says "the tide is flowing strongly and cannot be turned back"; by the Association of Education Committees, the National Union of Teachers, the Association of Directors of Education, and others.

On the other hand, powerful groups in Britain strongly oppose the program.

Like all controversies involving class and religion, this one is open to great depth of feeling, in which the war-stirrings of the masses are apt to find evolutionary expression; but the ultimate development of a school system more like America's is strongly indicated.

The Wide Horizon

On Discussing Postwar Plans

By Volney D. Hurd

An Excerpt from a Tower Broadcast over Station WRUL

We have had so many letters in appreciation of our many radio discussions on the shape of the world to come, that it is interesting to get a couple which disapprove. These two letters are in themselves the best answer to why we emphasize the discussion of postwar planning.

Both are from England, although they represent a similar type of thought in other countries, including the United States. The general plaint is that postwar planning is wishful thinking and useless theorizing. These objectors are obviously persons who were disillusioned after the last war and who take the attitude that there is "no use doing anything about it."

One writer puts his doubts this way: "We have heard all the pretty tales about postwar conditions before. We know all about politicians' pie-crust promises of a land fit for heroes, all about this League of Nations' idea. If you look back over the last ten years you will see what happened to the League of Nations. Such rosy prospects belong to youth with its dreams, hopes, and ambitions which, with the passing of time, collapse like a soap bubble."

* * *

There you have a state of mind which we must meet in working out a future peace. Our friends perhaps don't recall that it was the same sort of cynical mind of a generation ago which helped restrict the League of Nations concept so that it failed when the test came.

It is the type of mind which pooh-poohs new ideas—although these same persons are living in an age of automobiles, airplanes, radio, modern plumbing, and a generally rich existence—an existence which is due to nothing more nor less than the vision of thousands of people, youthful in thought, who seemed pretty roseate dreamers when they first presented their ideas. As our critics enjoy the fruits of modern living—even with war restrictions—they do not seem to realize that if their type of thinking had always been prevalent we would still be living in primitive homes and leading primitive lives.

The dreamer of today brings about the realities of tomorrow. There are always the scoffers—but fortunately for this world they are never in the majority. They can, however, do much to retard progress by their disillusionment if they feel it so deeply that they publicize it and seek to break down the workers who are trying to better the world. Who has ever had more scoffers than the founder of Christianity? Yet who would want to contemplate living in a world which had not been so profoundly influenced for good by this lone man's work over a period of 2,000 years?

* * *

Many of youths' dreams, hopes, and ambitions are good. Our friend does not deny that. But his whole burden of proof is that they collapse—therefore they are not worth considering. If I build a house with excellent plans and the builder fails to follow out the instructions and the house falls down, it is not a sign that the plans were wrong—but rather that the builder was unfaithful. So it is with building a better world.

But these letters are fair warning of the obstacles that are ahead for all people who want a better world. The best reason possible for presenting such new postwar ideas continually, until they have become clear to the hopeful average man, is so that the negative attitude as expressed by our disillusioned friends will not once more force weak compromises and so let us repeat the mistakes of 1919.

Mirror of World Opinion

Beer Is a Food; Ice Cream Is Not

The Cohoes (N. Y.) War Office and Ration Board has just received two new rulings from the OPA which provide, first, that ice cream is a confection, the transportation of which is non-essential and therefore no tire certificates can be issued to ice cream trucks, and second, that beer is a food and therefore tire certificates will be made available for beer salesmen's cars.

We are dairy farmers. We are also prohibitionists but fortunately with a sense of humor. As such, what we want to know is this—shall we put spigots on our cows?

M. K. AND FAMILY

Saratoga County, N. Y.

—From a letter to *The Rural New Yorker.*

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